

Also, joint resolution of Legislature of the State of Colorado, favoring the passage of resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Connecticut State Grange, Cannon, Fairfield County, Pomona, and Watertown Granges, for a satisfactory parcels-post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WOOD of New Jersey: Petition of Washington Camps Nos. 61, 2, and 141, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Flemington, N. J., Washington, D. C., and Hopewell, N. J., for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Hamilton Grange, No. 79, of Hamilton Square, N. J., against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of New York: Petition of F. C. Figer and other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., against withdrawal of construction of the battleship *New York* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, concurrent resolution of New York State senate and assembly, for construction of battleships in Government navy yards; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, February 12, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Mr. GREENE, Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we bless Thee for all the disclosures Thou hast made of Thyself, especially for the Gospel, the glad tidings of great joy, which fell from the lips of the Master, inspiring the hearts of men with faith in the eternal goodness of God and the unbroken continuity of life. "*Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.*" Blessed words, which lifts the veil, points the way, removes the sting of death, comforts the sad and bereaved heart.

We are here to-day in memory of two distinguished men, strong in mentality, lofty of purpose, clean in character, called by their fellow citizens to service in their respective States and in the National Congress, who in every station of life acquitted themselves with credit and honor. They have passed on into one of the Father's many mansions. May the record of their lives be an inspiration to us and to those who come after us, and grant that their loved ones may go forward with perfect faith in—

That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off, divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.

Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the special order.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That Sunday, the 12th of February, at 12 o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That on Sunday, February 12, 1911, the delivery of eulogies on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, Jr., late a Senator of the United States from Colorado, shall be in order.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions (H. Res. 966), which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, late a Member of this House from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.
Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my melancholy privilege to supplement the resolutions just offered with a brief summary of the life, the character, and the public services of my predecessor.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL was born in Sharon, Mass., December 10, 1844, of a distinguished family of New England, so rich in names that illumine the pages of the Nation's history. While a mere lad, with his parents, he moved from his natal town to Westfield. In 1862 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in 1866. He started his career in the world's activities, as did many of our American statesmen, by teaching school. He was principal of Peacham Academy, at Peacham, Vt., for one year, and the following two years the principal of the high school at St. Johnsbury, Vt. But his ambition ran in a different line and he began the study of law, which was to be his life work, in the office of Richard H. Dana, Jr., and in August, 1870, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Boston. He opened an office in that city at once, and here successfully followed his profession to the time of his death. At the bar he won a place and a name for himself as an active, an upright, and a high-minded practitioner. He tried many important cases, and he acted as trustee of a large number of estates, including some of considerable magnitude and diverse character. His entire career at the bar was marked by a degree of fidelity, of strict integrity, rigid honesty, and thoroughness that made him honored and respected by his brother members, and sought after and trusted by those who had confided their affairs to him. This upright man never betrayed any trust or did aught but bring honor, luster, and distinction to the bar of which he was an honored member.

In 1873 he married Mary E. Hollis, of Natick, and at once removed to that town. Here it was that he lived the balance of his life. He became identified with every interest of the town that tended to the advancement and the betterment of the institutions, the industries, and the individuals that go to make this splendid, typical, progressive New England town. He had come to the town with some experience in public affairs. From his earliest manhood he had shown a lively interest in such matters, and in 1869, while a resident of the town of Weymouth, he had been elected a member of the school board and had served up to the time of his removal to Natick. Espousing the cause of the Republican Party with which he had identified himself on attaining his majority, and in which party he came in the fulness of time to occupy a prominent part, in 1871 he was elected to the general court. So active was the interest which he manifested in public questions that in 1880 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and served two terms in that body. He played a prominent part in the upper chamber, his training, his experience, and his great zeal and industry making him a valuable member of the important committees to which he had been assigned. In 1888 he was a presidential elector. His interest in town affairs never flagged, and for many years he was the honored moderator of the Natick town meetings, being frequently unanimously chosen.

One phase of his interest in public questions was his lifelong devotion to the cause of temperance. He always believed that this moral question was so closely related to the public welfare that this energetic man took more than a passive interest in this question, and actively identified himself with the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance and with the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. He held office in both of these organizations. His heart was in the work, and the friends of the temperance movement mourn his loss and find it hard to fill his place.

He was also actively interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and step by step advanced to the highest position in the State organization, and later was its representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

It was a remarkable trait in the character of Mr. TIRRELL that he was never content to stay in the ranks. His untiring energy, his close application to the work at hand, his sincerity, and his real worth all combined to make and to mark him for leadership in many branches of human effort.

The attention of the citizens of the splendid fourth district in Massachusetts was more and more being attracted to CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, educator, lawyer, business man, and public servant, and in 1900 he was signally honored by being chosen to membership in the Fifty-seventh Congress. From that time to the Sabbath morning, July 31, 1910, when the messenger of death summoned him to his reward, he gave the best that was in him to his district, to his State, to his Nation, and to mankind.

It is not my province to dwell at any length upon the services of my predecessor in this body. His colleagues and associates of years are here assembled to attest by presence and by voice

the nature and the value of those services. He had entered upon his membership in this body with wide experience and training in business and in politics and with an aptitude and a love of State and Nation that well qualified him to take his place here.

He represented a constituency unsurpassed in our fair land. Many elements entered into its composition. Its toiling thousands in factory and in mill, its skilled artisans, its sturdy farmers exacting from hard rugged soil with burdensome labor nature's diversified products, its busy merchants, its educators, and captains of industry, all the ramified branches and varied activities that go to make an agricultural and manufacturing district were represented by him.

Aye, more! He represented the high ideals, the best traditions, the patriotic spirit of a people that from the very beginning of the establishment of this Republic had made their impress and given an impetus, aye, led the way to the building of the Nation. This son of old Middlesex, rich in its history, proud of its heritage, came as its accredited Representative to the Nation's capital.

No district in the grand old Commonwealth has within its confines more to inspire, to ennoble, and to uplift the citizen, the legislator, the Representative to lofty, to unselfish, and to patriotic service. The past appealed and the present and future beckoned him on to high endeavor. With such ideals and a fitting conception of the dignity, the duty, and the responsibility of the high office, he took his place here. No obstacle was placed in his way by the people of his district during his many years of service.

As the campaign was opening for the recent elections Mr. TIRRELL, somewhat impaired in health by strict attention to duties and by the infirmities incident to age, voluntarily relinquished his candidacy for nomination and informed his congressional committee that he would not again be a candidate for office. His life work had been finished. On the day following the announcement that he had retired forever from political life he quietly, in the presence of his family, passed out of this world. What a happy ending to the life of one who had never known an idle or a wasted day!

And death is beautiful as feet of friend
Coming with welcome at our journey's end.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, loving husband, dutiful father, good citizen, honest and faithful public servant, Christian gentleman, had passed beyond to—

That undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns.

At a time when the fierce light of publicity beat down upon every public man, CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL exposed to the world a spotless character, a clean heart, a perfect record, and an unblemished reputation.

Small wonder it was that the people of his district—the laboring man, the old soldier, the farmer, the devoted wife, the only son—all joined in mourning his departure and in paying tribute to the memory of this good man.

The greatest and best and most enduring monument to CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL is erected upon the foundation laid by himself, of industry, of truth, of integrity and Christianity. His life of great usefulness has ended, and he has passed beyond to a better home and resting place; but as long as the great Republic endures, in the annals of this House will be recorded the life, the work, the achievements, and the usefulness of this true, loyal, and patriotic American, here to be an incentive and an inspiration to noble endeavor and lofty effort to all his countrymen whom he loved so well and served so faithfully and loyally.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, I knew Mr. TIRRELL many years before he came to Congress, but our acquaintance had been very slight and had given me no insight at all into his real qualities and abilities. He was so modest and unassuming in manner and appearance that it required time to appreciate him, and I am confident that those who never had occasion to go below the surface underestimated him. When, however, you were brought into intimate contact with him and saw his mental machinery in action you discovered that it was an engine of unusual power and precision. His mind was clear, straightforward, and penetrating; he was businesslike and methodical. He gave to his work unflagging industry, and his opinions always deserved, and, in this House, always received, respect. I am sure the members of his committee will testify that he was a most valuable colleague, for it was in such careful, painstaking legal work that his qualities would be most useful and effective. But he was a clear and forcible speaker, his manner was vigorous and engaging, and in the running debate of the House he was well qualified to hold his own against all comers. He was a most kindly, warm-hearted, obliging friend, always

glad to do a service, and with a cordial and amiable manner that endeared him to all who knew him well. The suggestion of my colleague, that he graduated from Dartmouth, suggested to my mind the query, How many of the Massachusetts delegation were college graduates? And I think there are 10 of the 14 in this Congress—three from Harvard, two from Amherst, two from Dartmouth, one from Boston College, one from West Point, and one from Annapolis—which would seem to indicate that in Massachusetts at least the value of higher education is appreciated and does not carry with it any tinge of unpopularity.

Mr. TIRRELL is the seventh Member of Congress from Massachusetts in whose memorial services in this Chamber I have participated since I came here, and it brings home again to-day the sad uncertainty of friendships and associations, and "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, my knowledge of CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL was close, because he was the ranking member of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman. To his subcommittee was referred the whole category of bills relating to the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure of United States courts. In presiding over that subcommittee, composed of one-third of the main committee, he was untiring, earnest, and devoted. The House will remember the care that he gave to the amendments to the bankruptcy act, perhaps the last matter that he brought prominently before the House, and in which, because of my absence, he took charge of all proceedings on a calendar Wednesday during the entire day. His mind, as has been stated, was systematic, careful, and accurate. His thoughts and opinions were his own. He would support them by reasons, but he gave way to no one else when he had once made up his mind. Quiet, seemingly timid as he was, he carried with him that greatest of all possessions, a mind of his own.

It was sad that just as he came to possession of real control—in the committee and in the House—his health had so broken that it could be seen at all times that he did not feel confident about himself. He had had some sort of an attack a year before of which he told no one. The fear of another hung over him, so that he had made up his mind to retire from public life and go back to and live quietly with those he loved in his own home. He had written a letter stating this as his determination, and I think it was only the next day that the stroke fell upon him; a stroke that was a surprise to all his friends and a surprise to his people.

I need only add that when I heard the news and went to his funeral I found every office and every shop closed. The people of the whole town turned out, some in procession and some at the house, to do honor to the citizen and friend that they had lost.

In the newspaper of that town on the next Friday (the Natick Bulletin, Aug. 5, 1910) appeared a short article with reference to him that I think may well go into the RECORD:

In the death of Congressman TIRRELL the Nation loses an honest and painstaking public servant, the State an able defender of its rights, and the town of Natick a friend who ever had its best interests at heart and who, next to Henry Wilson, was its most distinguished citizen.

We doubt if the real greatness of CHARLES Q. TIRRELL was generally known, even to his own townsmen. His was not the greatness which looks for public applause, but of the kind which comes from honest service well performed. He loved public life not because of the personal prestige which came, but because he could render a service to his fellow men, and he devoted his whole energies in their behalf. He was a man of the people, and the humblest received from him the same consideration as the wealthiest, and he was a willing helper in every just cause.

His was a simple life and cared but little for display, and the simple but impressive obsequies were in accordance with what was believed to be his wishes.

In the common acceptance of the term he may not have been a great man, but in faithfulness of public service, loyalty to his State, and his interest and devotion to his town and his friends, no man stands higher in the estimation of the people; and the best eulogy that can be pronounced upon him is that his was the greatness which comes from duty well performed and the goodness which comes from a life devoted to the best interests of humanity.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Speaker, in recent years Massachusetts has been represented in the House of Representatives by 11 Republicans and three Democrats. Of the 11 Republicans who were serving at the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress eight are still here and have been elected to the next Congress, an indication, I think, of the consistency of the average Massachusetts constituency, and possibly of the confidence which their constituents have in these Representatives as individuals. The vacancies caused in the three cases in which changes have taken place have been due not to the retirement or defeat, but to the death of the sitting Member. Hon. Rockwood Hoar, of the third district, died on the 1st day of November, 1906; Hon. William C. Lovering, of the fourteenth district, died on the 4th day of February, 1910; and Hon. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL, whose memory

we now officially mourn, and who was serving his fifth term in Congress, died suddenly on the 31st day of July, 1910.

Service in Congress is of two kinds. First, there is the service which represents the direct interests of one's constituents, which includes the multitudinous duties relating to the different occupations of the residents of a congressional district. It involves a large correspondence, frequently as many as 50 letters a day, many of which are of such character that they necessitate visiting a department, or making elaborate inquiry, before a reply can be made; the attention to the wishes of one's constituents in the many varieties of legislation which are pending; the special care of those who are interested in pension legislation; questions relating to post offices and the postal service; and an endless number of similar matters or matters of smaller moment, all of which need much attention, and in some districts require substantially all of the Member's time.

Secondly, there are the matters of large public importance, like general appropriation bills, legislation relating to the subjects which are treated in national platforms, consideration of the recommendations of the administration, not only the executive, but the different departments; legislation relating to our military establishment, and many other similar questions which affect the whole country rather than one's congressional district. Occasionally these questions bring one into conflict between what seems to be a general requirement and a local necessity, but, in any case, it becomes necessary for a Member of Congress to not only be a special representative of the 200,000 or more people who are responsible for sending him to Washington, but also, if he is going to reach a position of influence, he must, to a greater or less extent, specialize, which means that he devotes much of his time to the work connected with the important committees of which he may be a member, so that he becomes familiar with, and even a specialist in, that particular work.

Mr. TIRRELL filled both of these requirements. Very few men in Congress with whose work I have been familiar have given more detailed attention to the needs of their districts than he did. One Member can never know just what another is busying himself about, but I had sufficient knowledge of his work to feel convinced that the slightest request of those whom he represented was given his personal attention, so that, as a direct personal representative, he should have been most satisfactory to the people of his district. In addition to that, however, he found time to devote to matters of importance not relating to his district. He served for many years on the Committee on Claims, a committee to which is sent a large number of bills, all of which require minute investigation before one can be confident that he is in a position to properly protect the Government and at the same time to do justice to the applicant. It is, in a sense, a thankless service; for, while it does not ordinarily bring a Member into prominence, it requires as much detailed work as a membership in almost any committee in the House—work which must be performed by men who are conscientious, clear-headed, and who have a judicial temperament.

I feel sure that Mr. TIRRELL filled these requirements in his service on this committee. He was also associated, for many years, with a more important committee—in fact, one of the most important in the House—the Judiciary. To this committee, also, there is sent a large volume of legislation, much of which affects the most important interests, to which must be brought not only tireless industry but a legal knowledge of the first order. It is the kind of service for which a lawyer having a large general practice would be qualified. Mr. TIRRELL's whole practice had been, not of a specialized order, but in connection with business matters of a varied character, so that he was naturally familiar with very many of the questions which came before the Judiciary Committee, and this familiarity made him at once a useful member. It is with these things that those of us now serving in Congress are most familiar, and to which we can testify from our own knowledge, but for many years before he came to Washington he had seen varied service, political and otherwise. He had served in our State legislature, both as a representative and senator, and, as a lawyer, had been connected with many important matters, representing large interests as an adviser and in the courts. All of this training which he had before he came to Congress was of value to him here, and was undoubtedly the reason why he served so long and so largely to the satisfaction of the people of Massachusetts, and especially of his own district. Members of the House will readily recall that he was a most approachable man, ready to accommodate himself to conditions as they arose, firm in his political faith, an ardent advocate of the protection policy, prepared at a moment's notice to defend this faith, and especially the value of this policy to the various interests in his district; and such was his devotion to duty that

he worked diligently in his congressional service long after it was apparent to those in close touch with him that he should have given up his active duties and taken a long rest. Always a comparatively frail man, in the last months of his service here it was noticeable that his physical energies were overtaxed; but this did not deter him during the session of Congress, when he was able to be present, from performing his usual duties. The last time I saw him was at a meeting of one of the political clubs in Massachusetts, during the month of July, and I felt then that, unless he was willing to give up his active work and attempt to rebuild his health, he would not be long able to continue his service. Notwithstanding this feeling, however, I was greatly shocked to receive, while making a trip through the West, a telegram stating that he had passed away. I received this news with the feeling that his party had lost a trusted adviser, that those immediately associated with him had lost a good friend, and his constituents a Representative whom, in most respects, it would be difficult to replace.

Mr. WASHBURN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that my engagements have been such that I have been unable to make any preparation for the services of this day. What I say will be suggested by the inspiration of the moment and a simple reflection of my estimate of the character of our departed friend.

But, Mr. Speaker, the mere fact that a few of his more intimate associates are gathered to-day in this historic Chamber is in itself a somewhat impressive tribute to his memory—in this Chamber which for upward of 50 years has been the center of the political activities of this country during a most wonderful epoch in its history, and during which time a far greater number of its membership have passed "to that mysterious realm" than are now living.

My intimate acquaintance with Mr. TIRRELL began with my service in this House. I have noted with interest that he was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and the mere mention of that name recalls to us the greatest and most distinguished of her sons who served in both branches of the Congress where he won imperishable fame, and who made the name of his college immortal by his championship of her cause in the Supreme Court of the United States. And I am reminded now that no more discriminating estimate of his character and ability has ever been made than that by our distinguished colleague, Mr. McCALL.

It has been said by some one, Mr. Speaker, that "genius consists in an infinite capacity for taking pains." If that be true, I think we may justly say that our departed friend had some of the attributes of true genius, because I should say that the quality that most impressed those of us who knew him was the careful, diligent, and painstaking consideration which he gave to every question, large or small, upon which it was his duty to pass. Courteous, obliging, of a friendly disposition, he had endeared himself, and justly, to his associates, and yet his desire to harmonize his views with those of his party never prevented him from standing firmly for what he believed to be right, and on more than one occasion led him to disagree radically with friends whose opinions he highly valued.

I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that in estimating a man's character we may justly ascribe the greatest praise to that character which is so well rounded as to adequately and completely respond to the varied duties which every man in this world is obliged to face, and my acquaintance with our friend leads me without hesitation to say that he was always loyal to his country, to his church, and to his family, and that he never failed in performing to the fullness of his ability the exacting requirements imposed in all of these relations.

Mr. TIRRELL represented, Mr. Speaker, a Massachusetts district rich in historic associations. It was there that Eliot labored among the Indians, and it was in that immediate vicinity that much of the earliest history of New England was made. Our friend never failed to appreciate and to be proud of that fact, and he was equally alive to his responsibilities as a representative of the later development of our industrial activities which have entirely transformed the character and the occupations of our New England people.

Mr. Speaker, I regard it as a privilege to be permitted to say these few words as a modest tribute to our departed friend, whose memory I am sure we shall always carry with us as one of the most grateful we have had in connection with our service in this House.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, for the second time during the Sixty-first Congress the Members of the Massachusetts delegation have been saddened by the loss of a beloved and respected associate. It seems but a few days ago that we were gathered together in this Hall to pay tribute to the life and

character of William C. Lovering, and now, death having again invaded our ranks, we have met to give expression to our sincere sorrow at the passing from us of another friend and colleague—CHARLES Q. TIRRELL. Both were true and tried sons of Massachusetts. Both had successfully stood that most trying of all tests, the test of service. Many years of earnest and patriotic effort had won wide recognition and generous appreciation. Throughout our Commonwealth there is regret, deep and genuine, at the loss of these two faithful public servants.

During the sad exercises held in honor of Mr. Lovering, one of the most thoughtful addresses was made by the man who was so soon to follow him. Let me quote a few sentences. Mr. TIRRELL, in speaking of Mr. Lovering, said:

He was not easily discouraged. He did not drop a matter because the majority were against him. He returned again and again to the charge. If his original proposition was voted down, again it would appear, perhaps in a changed or modified form, and be pushed forward with enthusiasm. If defeated, it did not discourage him, but stimulated him to renewed effort under different conditions. He had been taught the valuable lesson of patience and of untiring work.

Well may these words be spoken of him who uttered them. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL had indeed been taught the valuable lesson of patience and untiring work. He was simply indefatigable in attention to his legislative duties and to the needs of his congressional district. He never spared himself, not even when his health became impaired and unremitting labor brought pain and exhaustion. He, too, was not easily discouraged, and he rarely met with defeat. Mr. TIRRELL was a man who not only worked, but who accomplished results. And his whole record in Congress will be remembered because of things done.

I suppose his best work was done in the Committee on the Judiciary. There his fine legal mind and his long and varied experience counted for much. One thing can not be said too often, that in grappling with difficult and perplexing problems within the jurisdiction of that committee he never thought for an instant of political consequences. He did what seemed to him to be right, and was apparently indifferent to the results upon his political fortunes. His courage was recognized by his associates upon the committee and in the House, and he was always held in high honor therefor.

I shall not attempt to-day to speak in detail of the life and public services of our friend. That has been done effectively by his successor and by other Members of the House especially qualified to bear testimony to the usefulness of that life and to the high quality of that service by many years of intimate companionship and by ties of a common service. There is really little occasion for me to say anything. And yet, I would not let this occasion pass without speaking of my admiration for his many fine qualities of mind and heart, of my affection for him, and of my sorrow that he should have been taken from us. Some one has said that "the making of friends who are real friends is the best token of a man's success in life." Then, indeed, was CHARLES TIRRELL's life successful in large measure. Friends he had, here and at home, who rejoiced in his achievements and who welcomed every opportunity to show that they were real friends.

Who knows the joys of friendship?
The trust, security, and mutual tenderness,
The double joys, where each is glad for both?
Friendship our only wealth, our last retreat and strength,
Secure against ill fortune and the world.

Our friend has gone, but we can even now rejoice in the memories he has left. A life characterized by devotion to duty can not fail to be an inspiration during the coming years.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker, I should speak to-day with very great reluctance if I did not feel that the imperfection and inadequacy of any tribute that I may pay to my colleague were not so well supplemented by the eloquent words which have been spoken by the gentlemen who have preceded me. What I shall say will be only the unstudied word that one friend speaks of another. I knew Mr. TIRRELL many years before he came to Congress. I knew very well his habits of patient industry, of careful preparation in any matter of which he had charge, and I knew his high talent as a lawyer. My colleague, Mr. WASHBURN, has spoken of a very good definition of genius, that it is the quality of taking infinite pains. Mr. TIRRELL certainly had that quality in a very high degree. He was one of the trustees of an important savings bank in Massachusetts, a position that could have no pecuniary attraction for anyone, but which required especially a talent for business and a devotion to the interests intrusted to him, a painstaking care for many details, and a willingness to look after the small savings of working people. He was willing to do such things as that, requiring his own gratuitous devotion to the good of others. He had the

spirit of service. When he came to the House of Representatives, he served with great ability and labor upon one of the most undesirable committees of this House, as committees go—the Committee on Claims. I was impressed with the careful way in which he would study the merits, the dry details of the claims that were referred to him, and how judicial and thoughtful his decision would finally be. I know especially of one claim which had been pending for many years, a very just claim, which he unraveled, the merits of which he disclosed, and which was finally passed by both Houses of Congress. His notable service here was rendered upon the Committee on the Judiciary, where he exerted an important and beneficial influence upon the character of our laws.

He was always a man of delicate health, and especially so while he was a Member of this House. It is remarkable that under such circumstances he should have been able to accomplish so much. Some of his speeches made here were models of argument upon the questions he discussed.

He was a man who stood well with both sides of the House. While he was a strong Republican, he had none of the qualities of a narrow partisan. I remember in one of his campaigns, on account of some division among his antagonists, no nomination was made and he received the vote of the great mass of the voters of his district without distinction of party. He was a man for whom a political antagonist under such circumstances might easily vote.

He had a charming personality, and the personal quality that I think of more than any other was his gaiety of spirit. He was always good natured, he always appeared to be unruffled, even when the jest concerned himself. He took a great interest in sports. I believe the day before he died he attended with his son upon an athletic contest. He kept up his interest in all the walks and departments of life.

His passing was a great loss to the delegation. His industry, his patience, his ability, his fine companionship we all appreciated, and it was with very deep sorrow that we all learned that he was no more and that we should not again see him in this Hall and in the charming circle of his home.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on the tide of passing years we meet countless multitudes of people as ships that pass in the night. We see a dim form and outline. We know nothing of their content or of their characteristics as they drift from our vision, probably never to be thought of again. But among the multitudes that come and go there occasionally crosses our course some one who attracts us, and finding characteristic qualities that are admirable we draw closer to them as bound on a similar voyage and acquaint ourselves with the qualities that have attracted us to them.

I knew Hon. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL as a member of the Committee on Claims, a most exacting committee, whose duties are difficult satisfactorily to perform. To that body of men are referred the bills introduced by the Members in this House or by the other branch of this legislative body seeking to have justice done to individuals, communities, or to organizations. Ex parte evidence is largely the kind of evidence submitted. It is the custom of the committee to seek such information and evidence as may be available anywhere or in the departments of the Government, but largely the evidence is ex parte. To weigh the evidence submitted and inquire thoroughly into the propositions made, to do justice to all claimants who present their claims to the consideration of a great Government, is not an easy task.

Mr. TIRRELL, the ranking member of the committee, chairman of one of its subcommittees, was painstaking and indefatigable in labor. Faithful in the committee room, thoroughly acquainted with every bill referred to his subcommittee, diligent and careful in the examination of all the papers submitted, he endeavored to do that which was right between the Government and its citizens.

Service on that committee is difficult in another way. People, claimants, confident of the justice of their claims, present themselves before it and appeal to the sympathies and to the tender-heartedness of the members. No one could ever have said that Mr. TIRRELL was without sympathy; and at heart he was one of the kindest of men; but it became necessary several times for him to take a position contrary to some claimant's contention, a very painful thing for him to do; but with gentleness equal to that of a woman and with a justice as great as that of Solomon's he explained to them the reason for his action. It takes a man of considerable strength of character and manly fiber to do the right thing at all times and in the right way. In the four years' service of Mr. TIRRELL on that committee I can not recall an untactful word, an unkind sen-

tence, or any statement that left a sting. In thinking of him, I think of the advice that Polonius gave to Laertes:

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear't that th' opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

This above all,—To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

In the death of this distinguished Member from Massachusetts the public has lost a faithful and effective soldier of the common good. If all of his acts were taken and written down, I think those who loved him most and knew him best would have little cause to grieve—so clean his life, so clear his purpose, so just his motives and his action.

On this day, hallowed by the birth of the greatest American ever born under the flag, it may not be inappropriate to step aside for a minute and speak a word concerning American character. Worthy human character is everywhere the greatest purely human thing in the world. And when—

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind—

worthy men and women shall shine in fadeless immortality.

In his *Ethics of the Dust*, Mr. Ruskin uses this illustration: Go near a manufacturing town; take from the hillside or from the pathway a handful of the common earth. It will be composed of sand, of clay, or soot, and of water, a mass that mars and disfigures everything it touches. Separate these four elements. Taking the clay first, give it a little training, a little development, a little opportunity, and it becomes the common brick from which we build houses. With a yet higher development, a little greater opportunity, it becomes the porcelain, and with still further development it passes into the finer chinaware, and on through subsequent stages of development, if it has its opportunity and will submit to the tests, until it finally becomes a sapphire, blue as heaven's arch and symbol of truth and faith. The sand will make such glass as this [indicating the skylight], or common glass, or glass worth more than its own weight in gold; but in its highest form and with its greatest opportunity for development it becomes the opal, lit with iridescent fires. The black soot, marring and soiling everything it touches, if given its full opportunity of development, becomes the white diamond, fit to adorn the brow of beauty or the hand of power. And so this marring and distasteful mass, taken from the hillside, if allowed to develop, becomes a diamond, an opal, a sapphire, set about a star of snow.

America is the conflux of all the races. Each race has brought its several aptitudes to this country, and out of the opportunities here afforded there have been developed from time to time men and women of such character, attainments, and services as to become the admiration of the world. Down in the cabin on the hillside of the Alleghenies and up in a place in Massachusetts, on their several days of birth, were born little handfuls of human clay. No one stood by those cradles to presage the development that would come. Out of adversity, out of seeming impossibilities, out of very opposition itself, Lincoln rose by the refinements that he submitted to and from the development that he sought, as did the elements of this handful of earth of which I have spoken, to be The Great American, "The foremost men in all the tide of time;" and the man in whose solemn memory we hold this service today, by similar means, by purity of devotion and purity of heart and integrity of purpose, rose in your heart and in mine and in the hearts of his constituents to a high and holy place, because he worthily did his work and faithfully availed himself of his opportunities.

But he has concluded his work. We have missed him seriously in the Committee on Claims. We have lacked many times the soundness of his judgment and the sobriety of his reasoning. With his departure the Government and the people have suffered a distinct loss. But that which is our loss is the gain of some other world.

Man, as it was said once before in the halls of Congress, is the center of a circle whose fatal circumference he can not pass. Within its confines he is omnipotent, but outside of it he perishes, and if any human life, even the longest and most fortunate, is not supplemented hereafter by a fuller life, then we are of all creatures the most miserable, and those who fear

to die should dread to live, for life would be a tragedy more dark and inexplicable than death.

What a piece of work is man!
How noble in reason!
How infinite in faculty!
In form and moving, how express and admirable!
In action, how like an angel!
In apprehension, how like a god!
The beauty of the world.

Such men as he whose solemn memory we commemorate today lead us in the words of the great singer to this:

There is a God who lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element;
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, once again the Sixty-first Congress is called upon to pay honor to the memory of a Representative in this House from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The loss of two Congressmen within a year brings us rather abruptly to the fullest realization of the uncertainty of this life. The death of Mr. Lovering, who represented the fourteenth district, left a big gap in the Massachusetts delegation, for as the Nestor of this group of men, with his years of practical wisdom and wide experience, he greatly strengthened and dignified the position of the Old Bay State in this council chamber of the Nation. Mr. Lovering's death was comparatively sudden, although his advanced years might have justified a fear that his remaining years might be few. But the unlooked-for summons of Mr. TIRRELL was a real shock, taking him from us, as it did, in the fullness of his matured wisdom and years, when we all felt that there were yet before him many years of honor and important advanced work. His loss to Massachusetts was acknowledged on all sides by the sincere evidences of sorrow everywhere displayed in his district when it became known that he had passed away. We mourn him as a colleague, but I also mourn him as a friend.

He was a man who had won my respect and confidence, merited, I believe, in the fullest degree. Mr. TIRRELL was my senior by many years, and when I came to the bar in Boston to practice law he was then one of the best known trial lawyers, and engaged in a very large practice. Among his best clients was a large corporation, much of the business of which was with small contractors and builders. Some of these were careless and improvident, and among them one who became a client of mine. A dispute arose between my client and that of Mr. TIRRELL. The directors of the corporation were men of very little sentiment and were accustomed to exacting their pound of flesh regardless of consequences. It seemed to me that my client was right, although from the standpoint of the corporation he had no rights at all. Long litigation would be necessary before my client could prevail, entailing large expenditures for experts and the cost of the protracted hearings. This naturally left him at a tremendous disadvantage, for his wealth consisted practically of a very large family, all of tender years. Good ethics and morals, aside from the equity of the question involved, convinced me that the corporation would do a grievous wrong in resisting my client's claim. I called upon Mr. TIRRELL and discussed the question with frankness. My appeal to him for simple justice impressed him, and in a few days he wrote me stating that his clients had accepted my view, and a speedy settlement followed.

This in itself was commendable, but, of course, not altogether extraordinary; but when I ascertained some months later that Mr. TIRRELL had been unanimously overruled by the directors of his client, who insisted on taking advantage of the policy of might over right to defeat the ends of justice, despite Mr. TIRRELL's advice, only to be told by him that he would no longer represent them if they pursued such tactics, then, indeed, did my admiration for the man assert itself, and for eleven years since that time I have continued to honor and respect him as a lawyer, gentleman, and high public official. Further, I believe it was such sterling characteristics that endeared him to the many friends in all ranks of life who knew him and who became his loyal, steadfast supporters in public life. Like his colleague, Mr. Lovering, he had differed with the leaders of the Republican Party in Massachusetts on matters of policy and party action. This aroused angry feelings on the part of powerful interests in his district, who would have retired Mr. TIRRELL to private life to replace him with some one who would bow the supple knee to them and their wishes. But the people of his district knew him best, and continued him here in Congress for six terms. His splendid courage and indefatigable efforts in behalf of his district combined to make this possible; but inasmuch as his successor to fill the unexpired term is a Democrat and his successor elected as a Republican by less than 100 votes, we are forced to the conclusion that our late colleague was a man

who had peculiarly won his way into the heart of his constituents in a remarkable degree.

Massachusetts has always applauded courage and personal independence, and we may easily believe it was Mr. TIRRELL's enemies in high political circles caused by his courageous independence that made him so popular with the voters of the fourth district. A rather strange coincidence is noticeable in connection with the political situation in the districts represented by our late colleagues—Mr. Lovering and Mr. TIRRELL. Both were men of mature years; both came to Congress after brief service in the Massachusetts senate. Both were schooled in the world of business—Mr. Lovering as a cotton manufacturer; Mr. TIRRELL in connection with wood-pulp and banking interests which engaged his attention besides the law. Both differed with their party leaders and were constantly harassed for this reason, but in each case their districts stood solidly behind them. Both represented supposedly Republican strongholds, yet each was succeeded by a Democrat—Mr. Foss, a Democrat, succeeding Mr. Lovering, while Mr. MITCHELL, a Democrat, succeeded Mr. TIRRELL. And to make the coincidence stronger, we find a Republican successor to Mr. Foss by only 41 votes, while the Republican successor to Mr. MITCHELL wins by less than 100 votes. This striking difference in the vote for our late colleagues and their successors illustrates more strongly than words can tell the splendid opinion entertained of both Mr. Lovering and Mr. TIRRELL by those who knew them best. No Democrat had ever succeeded in defeating either, and a majority of thousands successively reelected each of them.

Mr. TIRRELL had won his spurs as a lawyer before the most exacting bar in the country, viz, the Boston bar. He understood men in a remarkable degree. Not in any sense magnetic—denied those physical attributes which often attract a following to a man in public life—rather small in stature, he nevertheless enjoyed the warm affection of a multitude of friends, chiefly, I believe, because of his deep understanding of his fellow-men's ideas, hopes, and thoughts. No man can attain high office in our large fraternal organizations unless he clearly comprehends and practices the cardinal virtues on which these great orders are built and organized. His high rank in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as past grand master of the grand lodge at once carries conviction that he was a man among men, honored and respected in a large field where fickle public opinion and unreasoning public passion plays no part. His ripe experience in law and business, amplified and completed by his activity in the fraternal society life of this country, stamped Mr. TIRRELL as one decidedly fit and equipped to enter duties as a Member of Congress from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is needless to refer to the industry, care, thought, and indefatigable work which he brought to his official position in this great body. His district was regarded and cared for with a zeal and thoroughness that won respect and gratitude from men of both political parties in all the cities and towns of the district. Massachusetts and the ideals of her people had in CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL a Representative worthy of her best traditions and highest aspirations. She always demands honest, progressive legislation. He labored honestly and well in private and public life. His years were filled with industry and intelligent effort. He enjoyed his work and labored well to bring forth the best that was possible. How apt it is at this time in connection with his sincere purposes and life attainments to recall the beautiful thought of Kipling, an author of whom he was very fond:

When earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors are faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith we shall need it, lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen shall put us to work anew.

And those who are good shall be happy, they shall sit in a golden chair,
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas, with brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from, Magdalene, Peter, and Paul,
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of working—and each in his separate sphere
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Thing as they are.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, my remarks on the life and character of the late CHARLES Q. TIRRELL will be very brief, as my acquaintance with him was not of long duration. Although short, that acquaintance so left its impress upon me that I am unwilling to let this occasion pass without a word of testimony to his sterling character.

I first met Mr. TIRRELL in one of the courts of my home city of New Haven, where he appeared as counsel in a case where I assisted in representing the opposite side. It was one of those chance meetings where neither of us thought of ever seeing the

other again, so that it was something of a surprise when we next met each other on the floor of this Chamber at the opening of the Sixty-first Congress. The fact that we represented adjoining States gave us a neighborly feeling, which was added to by the fact that our names were called next to each other in the alphabetical roll of the House. These apparently unimportant things first brought us together, and the result was the beginning of a friendship which lasted till his death.

At the end of the extra session of this Congress we were both assigned to the Committee on Claims. If there is any committee in this House that thoroughly tests and tries the honesty, industry, and patience of a Member of Congress it is surely the Committee on Claims. To the conscientious member of that committee it means much hard, grinding work, as well as continual annoyance, while trying to find the facts and equities in the endless number of claims presented for consideration. The usual reward of such work on that committee is the scoffs of the House for most of the claims found to be just and the ill-will of the individual Members introducing the bills for those not favorably reported. Through such a test for many months I saw Mr. TIRRELL go, but he turned not to the right hand or to the left. If he believed a claim was without equity or justice, no maudlin sentiment, no plea of poverty, however much he might sympathize, no courtesy for a fellow Member, though he was of a kindly nature and disposed to be obliging, could sway him one hair's breadth from what he believed to be right and just both to the claimant and to the Treasury of the United States. On the other hand, after sifting the facts and arriving at the conclusion that a claim was honest and just, though Members might scoff, though he knew he was to receive condemnation instead of credit for his action, he went on in the even tenor of his way, insisting that the United States ought to pay its just debts the same as any other debtor.

Such was his work on that committee, and it was but an example of the honest, conscientious, thorough work that he did as a public servant. As one who to a limited extent worked with him, I am glad to bring this small tribute to his memory on this occasion.

As to his earlier life and home life I know but little and will attempt to say nothing. However, on those points I have a letter from a mutual friend and brother lawyer, Prof. George E. Beers, of my home city, who knew Mr. TIRRELL from boyhood; and as it bears a very sincere and gracious tribute of one friend to another, I wish to insert it here and have it printed as a part of my remarks:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 10, 1911.

Hon. JOHN Q. TILSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. TILSON: I have learned with much interest that you are to say a few words at the memorial service to be held in honor of your distinguished colleague, the late Hon. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL, of Massachusetts.

I am quite sure that I had the pleasure and honor of introducing you to each other in this city a good many years ago, when Mr. TIRRELL and I were engaged in the trial of a case upon which you were one of the counsel upon the other side. This was long before you became a Member of the House, and I think some time before Mr. TIRRELL became a Member, but after he had been a member of the General Court and of the State Senate of Massachusetts.

My acquaintance with Mr. TIRRELL began during my boyhood in Natick, Mr. TIRRELL's home town, where our family and his were neighbors, living upon the same street. He had then recently entered public life and was an active and influential practitioner at the Boston bar. He was one of the leading citizens of the section in which he lived, interested in all worthy public enterprises, and one who enjoyed the respect and confidence of the whole community. Such was my impression of him when I was a boy. Later I was associated with him in occasional professional matters, and on closer view I found him the same as in former years, except that, of course, he had grown and developed, by contact with a larger world, in which he was playing so active and distinguished a part.

Mr. TIRRELL was a delightful man in his family and social relations, and was particularly interested in the then struggling church—St. Paul's—of which he was a member, contributing liberally of his own means and working earnestly not only in the manner usual to laymen, but in the way of acting as lay reader in the church as his services were required.

I feel that Massachusetts and the country at large have lost a most valuable public servant and the community of which he was a part one of its best and most valued members.

Yours, very sincerely,

GEORGE E. BEERS.

Mr. SHEFFIELD. Mr. Speaker, as one of those who knew Mr. TIRRELL only during the Sixty-first Congress, I wish to add a few words in appreciation of his ability and service to his district and the Nation, and of the loss sustained by his friends in his death.

There are many of his associates who can better tell of his 10 years of faithful work in this Hall and in the committees of the House. When I first met him he had acquired a recognized position upon some of the leading committees and a wide acquaintance in both branches of Congress. From his long service he was the ranking member of both the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Claims, on both of which commit-

tees he was an indefatigable worker and an influential member. He was chairman of subcommittee No. 1 of the Judiciary Committee, and thus I came to know Mr. TIRRELL well and to appreciate his uniform courtesy toward all. He did much to influence the legislation that came from his two committees and passed the House.

He was especially kind to younger Members who had not had his experience, and he was always interested in assisting them in the performance of their duties and to a wider acquaintance with the problems of legislation.

HON. CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, born in Sharon, Mass., December 10, 1844, was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1866. That college has always had a record for the number and character of its graduates who have entered public life. Hardly any educational institution and certainly no small college has sent so many men to public service and to both branches of Congress.

Mr. TIRRELL was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1870, after studying in the office of Richard H. Dana, and established himself in the practice of law at the Suffolk County bar. There his fellow citizens early appreciated those enduring qualities of heart and mind which made him so beloved a public servant; a ready smile for all that knew him; an earnest effort to assist all that had any claim upon his time and devoted and disinterested service for his constituency. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, and on March 4, 1901, became a Member of this House.

Here he devoted himself with diligence to the needs of his district. He fought for and obtained the extension of the free rural mail delivery in his district. He was not looking always to exploit himself, but only for what was best for his State and the whole country. He was a strong temperance man, advocating what he believed was for the best interest of the country in the abolition of the canteen and other legislation to promote the welfare of the people. From his knowledge of the law, his fair-mindedness, his earnest advocacy of measures which he believed for the general welfare, he became well liked by his associates and of much influence in national legislation. As a member of leading committees, requiring much work in studying the questions involved and promoting the consideration of such measures as were entitled to be acted upon by the House, he was at his best. He did not hesitate upon the floor of the House to emphasize his views and with courtesy and ability to present his arguments in defense of his position.

In many ways Mr. TIRRELL was an ideal legislator, diligent in investigation, cautious in coming to a conclusion, ardent and forceful in expressing his conclusions. He was ever vigilant in protecting the interests of his district and each citizen of it. He was broad and tolerant in his views of national matters and patriotic in his advocacy of policies affecting the whole country.

But it was chiefly as a friend and in the closer relations of his family that his loss will be lastingly felt. No man could meet him day by day and not enjoy his bright and keen comment on everything that was taking place, and not appreciate his many acts of courtesy and kindness.

He was most happy in his family life. Few men took such pleasure as he did in being with his family, riding about and enjoying the country and meeting with them, their friends. He will be missed in the family circle as few are missed.

The test of manhood is the faithful performance of duty in every relation of life, not in striving after notoriety, but in the quiet and conscientious doing of every act. Such a one was our deceased friend. He was an intelligent and devoted legislator, and his death was a distinct loss to this country.

He was an honest and faithful friend, and as such we mourn his death to-day.

To see the vacant chair and think
How good, how kind, and he is gone—
That friend of mine who lives in God.

Mr. HOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I come to-day with no formal words of eulogy, but simply as a friend to pay my tribute to the colleague who has gone. I had no acquaintance with Mr. TIRRELL during the early years of his career, and it was not until the Sixtieth Congress that I had the privilege of placing him on my list of friends.

On occasions of this character there is nothing that we can do, there is little that we can say to lessen the sorrow or soften the blow. Words—weak halting words—yet they come from the hearts of friends.

It is entirely fitting that his colleagues from Massachusetts, that his colleagues from New England should here to-day speak the earnest, sincere words of eulogy and give us the biography of his earlier days. His services in this House, however, were of such a character that the Nation claims him as one of her illustrious sons, and the eloquent words just spoken by the dis-

tinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] demonstrate the fact that his personality, his conspicuous public service will be gratefully remembered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I, from the Middle West, from Ohio, join with my colleagues from Massachusetts—Ohio joins with Massachusetts in mourning of our mutual loss.

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I have not had the time to make adequate preparation to speak on this occasion. I am not, however, willing that this hour should pass without saying a few words to indicate my high appreciation of the noble character of CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, whose memory by these memorial services we honor to-day. My personal acquaintance with the deceased did not extend over a long period of time. I did not know him prior to the convening of the Sixty-first Congress. I was never intimate with him as others no doubt were. I did, however, know him well enough to become sincerely attached to him, to form a high opinion of his character, to appreciate his many manly virtues, and to admire him as a man possessing many of the most sterling qualities of mind and heart. He possessed those attributes, characteristics, and qualifications which made him an ideal Representative in Congress.

I mean to pay him the very highest compliment in saying that he was an honest man. Not honest merely in his business transactions, but honest in his convictions, honest in his work, honest in discharging his public duties as a Representative of the people. The constituency he represented in this House was fortunate in having a Representative who performed his duties so honestly and conscientiously.

Every Member here, I trust, fully appreciates the very high honor that membership in this House confers. Many of us, no doubt, feel our inability to meet, as we would like, all the requirements of the position we occupy. Do the best we may, we can not fully meet all the demands of the high position we hold. But we may all well follow the splendid example set by our deceased associate, in honestly and faithfully discharging our duties and in giving our constituents and our country the very best that is within us.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL as a Representative in Congress displayed great industry. In the Congress of the United States, as elsewhere, industry is the golden key that unlocks the door to success. Our deceased associate was diligent in his work, careful and painstaking in his attention to business, persistent in his efforts, and persevering, conscientious, and brave in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him.

Our deceased associate was not a man who was disposed to display ostentatiously his own ability or to unduly magnify his own acquirements or to place an exaggerated importance upon his own views and opinions. He was modest, unassuming, unobtrusive, and reserved in his disposition. He had a high regard for the views and opinions of others. In presenting fearlessly what he thought was right he always had due regard for the rights of others. He always presented his own views in such a manner as not to offend others.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL was a man with high ideals of manhood and citizenship. He was attached to the free institutions of our country. He was patriotic in his impulses, and gave to his constituents at home and to the country at large the highest service of which he was capable. He did his full duty as a private citizen and as a public official, and left behind him an example we may all well follow, a life we may all imitate, a character we may all admire, and a record of public service that will long perpetuate his fair name, his noble character, and his splendid achievements.

Mr. MITCHELL took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Speaker, I recall to my recollection the pleasant association that it was my privilege to enjoy with the late Hon. CHARLES Q. TIRRELL during his membership in the House of Representatives. I had known him for several years previously, but our friendship was very largely increased and strongly cemented because of our intimacy during the last 10 years, and I pay this tribute to his memory as my late colleague, which a long-established custom demands, with a feeling of sadness because of his departure, but also with a feeling of high appreciation of his public services and record. Mr. TIRRELL was a student and lover of literature. He attended Dartmouth College and graduated with honors. His roommate was the Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, formerly commissioner at Samoa and Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and who afterwards was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Spain. They continued to be intimate friends and frequently spent considerable time together in Washington.

Immediately after his graduation from college Mr. TIRRELL taught school in Peacham, Vt., and afterwards was principal of the high school in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He studied law in the office of the late Richard H. Dana, Esq., a very prominent attorney, at Boston, Mass. At that time young men adopted this method of preparing for the practice of law more frequently than by attending a university or law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from the town of Weymouth. Three years later he was married, and removed to the town of Natick, Mass. He was also twice elected to the senate from the district of which the town of Natick was a part. He was a presidential elector in 1888 upon the Republican ticket and cast his vote for the election of Benjamin Harrison for President. He was a good debater and was an active campaigner, expounding the principles of the Republican Party and defending its policies.

Mr. TIRRELL was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a very prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he had enjoyed the honor of being the grand master for the State of Massachusetts. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, and held the office of grand worthy templar of the Temple of Honor of the State of Massachusetts.

In 1900 he was elected to represent the fourth congressional district of Massachusetts, and has been reelected every two years thereafter. The district contains three cities and 41 towns, and has many diversified interests.

The Rural Free Delivery Service particularly engaged Mr. TIRRELL's attention, and he was especially active in securing the advantages of this service in all parts of the district. The watch industry of Waltham, one of the most important in the State, was of especial interest to him. He familiarized himself with all the details of the business, and he eloquently replied to some of the attacks made upon the industry by those who opposed the policy of protection of American industries and American labor.

Mr. TIRRELL was a prominent member of the Committee on the Judiciary, one of the most important in the House of Representatives. His long experience at the bar and great ability as a pleader was the reason of his being called upon to investigate many complicated legal propositions which were constantly arising.

He was also on the Committee on Claims. This committee has many complex problems to consider, and Mr. TIRRELL's service was greatly appreciated. He had also rendered some service on the Committees on Education and Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Mr. TIRRELL actively opposed the appropriations for the maintenance of the canteen in the national soldiers' homes, and, finally, after a few years struggle, he was rewarded by the support of a large number of his colleagues, and the appropriation was stricken from the sundry civil bill. Also he strongly opposed the reenactment of the legislation restoring the canteen whenever it was presented during his membership in the House.

In addition to his activities in public life, Mr. TIRRELL was engaged in the organization of several savings banks and business corporations, and was eminently successful in his connection with many business enterprises.

Mr. TIRRELL and I were warm personal friends. During the second session of the Sixty-first Congress he did not enjoy good health, but notwithstanding his disabilities he rendered faithful attention to his duties. His friends hoped that rest and relaxation from his official work would result in the restoration of his accustomed vigor, but it seems to have been ordained otherwise. During the last few weeks of his life his spirits were buoyant and he was active up to the day of his death. His last act was to dictate a letter to his campaign manager announcing his determination not to be a candidate for renomination to Congress. This was only the night before he passed away.

My deceased colleague left behind him a record in public and private life which must afford great satisfaction to his family and friends.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I had not contemplated participating except as an interested listener in the exercises in honor of the memory of our late colleague, Mr. TIRRELL, but as I have listened to the remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me, I have noted that no one has spoken for or on behalf of the Intermountain West, a region which is under great and lasting obligation to Mr. TIRRELL. Therefore I feel it a duty, as well as a high privilege, to speak very briefly in the name of the West.

It is unfortunate for us in many ways that our duties here are so engrossing in their character and command so large a proportion of our time that it is impossible for us to become intimately acquainted with all of our colleagues. It is only the fortune of social intercourse, mutual interest, or committee assignment that brings us into that close contact by which we acquire a familiar acquaintance and true knowledge of the character of our colleagues. It was my good fortune to serve a number of years with Mr. TIRRELL on the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands. We had under consideration measures of vast and far-reaching importance, the character of which was entirely novel to the industries, the aims, and aspirations of his constituents. We proposed the use of certain Federal income for the reclamation of lands in the far West, and therefore even the theater of proposed operation was 2,000 to 3,000 miles from the boundary of Mr. TIRRELL's district, and the character of the legislation proposing, as it did, a departure from past practice and vast expenditures, was calculated to arouse the hostility, at least not to arouse the enthusiasm, of a man from a far-distant section of the country, one who was naturally conservative in his views. In the consideration of this measure, however, in the hearings held before the committee, Mr. TIRRELL was patient, attentive, and sympathetic, with the result that he became, first, a believer in the plan proposed, and then an enthusiastic advocate of it, and by reason of his locality and of the confidence which the Members from his part of the Union had in his judgment he was exceedingly useful and helpful in securing the passage of the national irrigation law. So, Mr. Speaker, I bring to these services the tribute of the West to the memory of a man of broad views, of broad sympathy, a man who in all his service here had but one thought, and that the best interest of all the people under the flag.

Mr. HIGGINS. I can only speak of our late colleague from an association with him as a Member of this House. I first met him upon the convening of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and that acquaintance, then formed, continued up to the time of the termination of his service in this body by death. It was my privilege to come into intimate association with him through our both being members of the Judiciary Committee. He showed in his service on that committee, as in the House, the courage, persistence, and fidelity which must have characterized his life before his service here. He was never afraid to meet any question which arose in the deliberation of that great law committee of this House, and however troublesome it might appear he did not dodge the issue nor waver in his conception of what he believed was wise and constitutional legislation. He considered the great questions pending before that committee as a trained lawyer and mindful of his oath as a Representative; he decided them as a judge, prompted only by motives of right and justice.

It is a melancholy fact that we too rarely realize the physical disabilities that our colleagues are laboring under. Many times Mr. TIRRELL attended committee meetings and to his other duties when many less courageous would have given thought only to the conserving of their strength.

He valued highly his membership in the House of Representatives for what it enabled him to do for others, and he had a high conception of his public duties which he ever faithfully discharged.

In my attendance upon his funeral services the evident esteem and affection in which he was held by his own people of the typical Massachusetts town of Natick was apparent on all sides. Business was suspended. The church was thronged, and the town that he loved to labor for and the district that he had so well served in this place for nearly 10 years gave marked appreciation of his public labors and worth.

He was ever kindly and considerate. He realized to the fullest extent his obligations to the House of Representatives as its servant upon its different committees. In some measure I came to know of his home life in Washington. This was characterized by those qualities which those of us who knew him best were confident that he brought to the home circle. He was a devoted husband and father. Massachusetts and the Nation have lost an honest, able, and conscientious public servant, whose influence will continue to be felt, as it always was exerted on the side of truth and right.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I knew CHARLES Q. TIRRELL for many years, and for the 10 years of his membership in this House was intimately acquainted with him.

Other gentlemen have reviewed his life in great detail and have paid his memory the well-deserved tributes that his life won; and I shall only endeavor, in a very general way, to add

my tribute to the man as I was privileged to know him, and to his character, which was known to all.

With a fine educational qualification Mr. TIRRELL came to this House after an apprenticeship in the Massachusetts State Legislature; and a long term of service at the bar of that State, in the course of which he filled many positions of trust, and filled them all well. His record of achievement prior to becoming a Member of this House was notable, and his reputation as a man of capability, fairness, and unswerving honesty was well deserved.

On assuming his duties as a Member of the National Legislature the traits that had made him successful in his private life began at once to have their effect on his career here. If there was one thing more than another which marked him for success, and assured his firm hold upon the affections of his constituents and fellow Members of this House I am confident it was his infinite capacity for taking pains, to which was coupled that unmovable honesty of purpose and fearlessness of the opinions of others, so long as he felt himself in the right, which marked his course in his profession.

In his service on the Committee on the Judiciary and on Claims these characteristics had wide scope and his work on both these committees was a real pleasure to him. The knowledge that to Mr. TIRRELL was intrusted any particular measure was an assurance to those interested that an unusual degree of painstaking care would be given to that measure in committee.

Sometimes at variance with popular feeling and party alignment, pressure never affected him, unless it could be shown that his stand was in error, and then, as all broad-minded men are wont to do, he saw his mistake and was equally firm in his defense of the new and correct position.

Such traits as these could not but endear any man to those intimately associated with him, and when these unusually well-developed attributes are needed to a personality as sweet as was that of Mr. TIRRELL's the combination makes in a man such a one as we seek often to have for a friend and seldom find.

His sudden death at the very height of his ability and in the midst of his career makes a gap in the Massachusetts delegation that those of us who are left behind find it hard to overcome; and what is sadder far to the individual comes a break in the circle of friends whom we hold dear that nothing can mend.

His life was an open book. His virtues writ large, and his failings so small as not to be visible. His statesmanship was of the highest and noblest type, and his life must serve as an inspiration to those of us to whom the carrying on of his work is left; while to those who will come in the future, and looking over the former membership of this House shall seek one from whose work they may draw that idea of faithful service which will serve as a standard to them, CHARLES Q. TIRRELL will be an ideal.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members be given five days within which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and public services of Mr. TIRRELL.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATOR CHARLES J. HUGHES, JR.

Mr. RUCKER of Colorado took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions (H. Res. 967), which I send to the Clerk's desk to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, JR., late a Senator of the United States from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of sorrow that I arise to pay a brief and parting tribute to the memory of the distinguished junior Senator from the State of Colorado, whom I have known and admired from my boyhood days.

It is a melancholy task to lay a wreath of affection upon the grave of a departed friend. But it is fitting that we who knew him and watched with pride his brilliant career should here commemorate the many admirable qualities of that remarkably strong and attractive personality.

The Hon. CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, JR., was born in Kingston, Caldwell County, Mo., February 16, 1853. He was the son of Charles James and Cerena C. (Pollard) Hughes. He was a descendant of an old Virginia family that moved to Kentucky in early days, and afterwards moved to the State of Missouri. He was raised in a legal and political atmosphere. His father was one of the most prominent attorneys in Missouri, and at one time there were four noted members of the Hughes family in active public life in the State, and afterwards Gen. Bela M. Hughes became one of the most distinguished citizens and lawyers of Colorado.

As a boy Senator HUGHES attended the common schools of Ray County, Mo., and was graduated from Richmond (Mo.) College in 1871. He studied law at the University of Missouri and was afterwards honored by the degree of doctor of laws from both the University of Missouri and the University of Denver. He was a teacher in the public schools and also a college professor for five years.

On September 1, 1874, he was married to Miss Lucy S. Menefee. He began the practice of law in August, 1877, and located in Denver, Colo., in 1879, and resided there until the time of his death. Both as a student and as a lawyer, he was always an indefatigable worker. He supplemented his education with studies in higher mathematics, languages, political economy, and the sciences most intimately connected with his legal practice, including engineering, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, irrigation, and hydraulic engineering, and at the time of his death he possessed one of the finest libraries in the West. He built up the most extensive and lucrative law practice that has ever been enjoyed by any one attorney in the Rocky Mountain region.

His remarkable success in the practice of the law was the reward of profound learning and exceptional natural ability, coupled with his invariable carefulness and thorough preparation of all his cases. While he was a most profound lawyer and formidable adversary in any branch of the law, from the beginning he gave special attention to mining and irrigation litigation, and he has been one of the leading attorneys in practically every important mining case throughout the Rocky Mountain States for the past quarter of a century.

He lectured on the subject of "Mining law" before the Harvard Law School, and was for many years professor of mining law in the law department of the University of Denver. He constantly appeared before the United States courts of the eighth circuit and before the Supreme Court of the United States. There was never a day, during a period of over 20 years prior to his entering upon his duties as Senator from our State, that there were not many millions of dollars worth of property intrusted to and dependent upon his skill and energy for protection; and during all of that time, and notwithstanding the intense bitterness which much of that litigation engendered, there has never been the slightest question as to his superb ability or absolute fidelity to the interests of his clients.

He was a Democrat of the old school, true to the teachings of the fathers, and he always liberally contributed money and of his most valuable time in furtherance of his party's success. He never held any public office prior to his election to the United States Senate, with the exception of being a most valuable member of the State board of capitol managers which built Colorado's magnificent statehouse. He was many times tendered various honors by the State. Twice the nomination for governor of the State was tendered him, but each time he declined. He was elected as Democratic presidential elector in 1900. He was also a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1904 and 1908. At the time of his death he was a member of the American Bar Association, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Colorado Historical Society, Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, Denver University, El Paso Club, Strollers Club of New York, and a member and ex-president of the Denver Country Club, and was president of the Colorado Southern Society.

In the practice of the law he had amassed a large fortune, and every dollar of it was clean and honorably earned money. At the time of his nomination he voluntarily promised to, and unqualifiedly kept the faith with his constituents, and relinquished all of his vast law practice on his election, so that nothing might hamper him in his senatorial duties.

His election to the office of United States Senator was practically by popular vote. In the primaries and county conventions throughout the State in the summer of 1908 the delegates to the State convention that met in September were largely in-

structed for him; and the State convention unanimously endorsed him for the United States Senate, and all State senators and representatives who ran during that campaign were thereby publicly instructed, if elected, to cast their votes for him in the legislature. On January 20, 1909, he received the unanimous vote of all the Democratic senators and representatives, being 73 out of the total membership of 100 in our legislature.

After his nomination to the United States Senate, I had the pleasure and profit of being billed to speak along with him during a large portion of the campaign of 1908. I was intimately associated with him, and I know that no one ever more profoundly appreciated the honor that the people were conferring upon him, or had a more sincere and honorable determination to become a worthy successor of Colorado's illustrious senior Senator, the Hon. Henry M. Teller.

During that strenuous campaign, and in closing up his tremendous amount of business prior to entering the Senate, he had become overworked, and was sorely in need of rest when he entered the Senate in March, 1909. But instead of taking the rest and recreation which he should have done, he plunged into an intricate and most exhaustive study of the tariff. I mean no reflection upon anyone else when I say that from my personal observation I do not believe there was another Member of either the Senate or of this House who put in the same number of hours that he did, day and night, for five months in a most profound and detailed study of all the thousands of items of the various tariff schedules and of the principles and history of tariff legislation. The natural result was that, in the judgment of many, no other Member in either the Senate or House possessed more, if as much, concrete information upon the subject as he did at the time of the passage of the Payne tariff bill. Out of my kindly feeling and hope for his future career I mildly remonstrated with him for working so hard; but he could not slacken the pace; he was simply following his invariable custom of exhaustively mastering every subject with which he was connected. He was at the same time constantly studying the rules and practice of the Senate and its procedure and history. He had never had any experience in parliamentary or legislative proceedings; and he said to me one day in the Senate, when I was consulting with him, as I frequently did, that the senatorial rules and customs were harder for him to thoroughly learn than even the tariff itself.

During the long session of Congress, from December, 1909, to the latter part of June, 1910, he was a member of the Public Lands Committee of the Senate; and being a member of the same committee in the House, I again had the good fortune of being intimately associated with him and of seeing him almost daily during those seven months; and I think I probably know better than anyone else the immense service which he rendered to the West in general, and to Colorado in particular, during that session of Congress. While his great speech against the public-land withdrawal bill was not sufficient to prevent its passage, yet he was entitled to much of the credit for compelling the insertion of five amendments that are and will be of very great and lasting importance to our country, after a few of us had valiantly fought for and failed to secure them in the House. The amendment protecting the rights of the miners and homesteaders on the public domain, and of the oil, gas, and other bona fide locators who had not yet secured title; and the provision preventing the President from taking from Congress the right to enlarge the forest reserves in six of our Western States, as well as the provision making the withdrawals temporary instead of permanent, were all largely due to his instinctive loyalty to the West and his forcible and diligent efforts. His speech and labors in connection with that measure were to my mind the most effective and lasting service that he rendered to the public during his brief senatorial career.

Few, if any, men have ever been better equipped, both by nature and by preparation, or ever entered upon the duties of a United States Senator with a greater appreciation of its honor or with a more lofty ambition to make a record of which his State and the Nation would be proud; and certainly no State ever sent her favorite son to the Capitol of our country with more hope or implicit confidence in his future achievements. But his intense application and almost unremittant toil and the tremendous responsibilities resting upon him had begun to make inroads upon his strength and constitution, so that he was doomed to the most pathetic disappointment and our State to experience the greatest loss that has ever befallen her in the death of any one person during the entire history of our Commonwealth. But notwithstanding he was sorely handicapped and afflicted by failing health and strength all the time, he made a record during his brief career of only two sessions in the Senate, of which the State, his friends and colleagues, and the country at large are proud.

While I feel that the Senate never knew him at his best or in the prime of his vigor, yet the few speeches that he made and the active part he took upon the committee of which he was a member and his participation in debates upon the floor of the Senate were universally recognized as foreshadowing a most brilliant career in that august body. He was one of the shrewdest, quickest, most courageous, and formidable debaters I have ever known. He was a fluent and rapid speaker, with a wonderful vocabulary. His ability as a public speaker; his profound learning in the law; his knowledge of history and great fund of information on public questions, well fitted him to be one of the leaders of his party and one of the Nation's great statesmen. His untimely death was, indeed, an ineffable loss, not only to his constituents, but to the country as a whole. The State of Colorado has lost a faithful and most distinguished son, and all of us who knew him a charming and loyal friend. The loss to the country, to the Senate, and to our State comes at a time when we can ill afford to be deprived of his superb abilities. His mind and memory were a marvelous storehouse of knowledge that would have been of untold benefit to this country had he been spared to use them. His loss to the West can not be adequately put in words and his full appreciation must be left to the contemplation of those who knew and admired him, as we of his State did.

He was in the truest sense a high ideal of a model and exemplary citizen. He was public-spirited, philanthropic, and always liberally responded to worthy charitable appeals. One of his most admirable characteristics was the simple and straightforward method with which he went at everything, whether law, business, or politics; he knew but one way, and that was direct. Oftentimes results might have been accomplished by devious, yet honorable, means, but he never adopted them, preferring always the direct road, even where the obstacles seemed almost insurmountable. After all, that was undoubtedly one of the sources of his great strength, for he never had to look back or think twice as to what had occurred in the past. He knew that each present act was in full sympathy and harmony with all that had gone before, because they were all dictated by the same manly principle.

I count it one of the rare good fortunes of my life to have known Senator HUGHES. His marvelously successful career has been a beacon light to me for nearly 30 years. His life is an inspiration to young American manhood. It enlarges the ideals of life to have known such a man. We do well to honor the memory of men who have manfully fought the battles of life and made a splendid success.

He was a fearless and ready fighter; he struck hard and did not flinch from the return. But he always fought in the open with honest, manly weapons. While he had a keen sarcasm, a caustic wit, and his tongue could utter bitter words, which fell like a whip and left a scar, yet he only employed his marvelous powers of invective when he was certain the subject amply warranted it. He was, indeed, one of the great lawyers of this country. I believe he was the most profoundly learned in mining law and the greatest trial mining lawyer this Nation or the world has ever produced. He met Napoleon's test—he did things—great things, that were worth while. I doubt if this generation in Colorado will ever look upon his like again.

Colorado was supremely proud to feel that when the roll of States was called in the United States Senate CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., would be one of those who would answer for the Centennial State.

There was no pretense or affectation in his nature; he disliked notoriety and despised cant, sham, and hypocrisy. He never looked for applause or tried to get into the spot light. He did many acts of public service that never appeared in the press. He believed in and his life exemplified the sentiment:

This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

No words at my command will as vividly or impressively portray the characteristics of Senator HUGHES and his loss to the Republic as a brief extract from his own language, in the Senate on May 21, 1910, in his eloquent eulogy upon the late Congressman David A. De Armond, of Missouri. Referring to Judge De Armond, the Senator said:

He came necessarily an unheralded man into public life here; but it was not long before the body in which he served, before the people of the country, came to know that a new force had entered into the political life of America, and that another great mind was dealing with the subjects of public discussion, with the perplexing problems which must be dealt with in legislation. His intellect was sunlight—clear and penetrating. His power of expression was capable of presenting with directness and precision the thoughts which were so clear to his own mind. This made him a powerful advocate, a dangerous antagonist in debate, a tower of strength to the principles which he advocated and to the party to which he belonged. He had not more than begun in their fruitfulness to enjoy the results of his con-

tinued and arduous labors when his tragic taking off startled the American public. It was a sad and unexpected and wasteful termination of a great and useful life. This untimely ending, this quenching of the fires of his intellectual energy could only bring sorrow alike to friends and opponents, for whether we agreed with him or differed from him, all recognized that he brought to the discussion of every great subject something new, something of force, something of clear analysis, which tended to a better comprehension of the real matters of dispute or inquiry. Our public life, with its strength and wealth of endowment, could ill afford this loss. A great State needed him longer, as did the Republic, and the great party, to whose principles he was devoted and which he ever loyally urged and valiantly defended. Knowing his qualities, recognizing his ability, belonging to the party whose tenets he maintained, I have sorrowed with those who mourn his loss and grieved that the great State of Missouri should have been deprived thus sadly of the services of one of her most distinguished sons.

How strikingly fitting and appropriate is that language to himself; how forcibly and eloquently it is expressed; and how little did he dream that in a few short months we would be here assembled in these commemorative ceremonies, and be thus sadly but affectionately applying those great attributes of a statesman to himself.

I have often listened with rapt admiration to his charming flow of language, his forceful eloquence and unanswerable logic; and as I contemplate his admirably trained memory and wonderfully polished mind I am reminded of a comparison that I once heard by the Rev. Myron W. Reed, one of the most noted ministers and charming characters the West has ever known. He has long since gone to his reward, but his memory and myriads of kind words and deeds are affectionately cherished by the many thousands of our people who loved him. It is nearly a quarter of a century ago, but I remember his words as though they were of yesterday. In preaching my father's funeral oration he compared the well-developed man to the building of King Solomon's temple. He said:

Each piece was made perfect, and when all was ready the temple rose without noise, or ax, or chisel, or saw, or hammer. The temple grew like a plant, came together without friction. And so the highest type of man comes together like the temple. He is a miracle to us when we behold him, but when we study him he is a result. He is the product of all his thoughts and deeds since he was born. Besides that, his environments have largely contributed to him.

The superbly developed mind of Senator HUGHES was the result of great natural abilities, coupled with a clean life, worthy ambitions, and intense industry.

He delivered but few speeches during his brief career in the Senate. The first one, upon the Court of Commerce, brought him at once into prominence throughout the entire Nation. But his greatest and last speech, with the exception of a very brief address upon the postal savings-bank law, was the one delivered on June 14 last, just before the close of Congress, against the bill authorizing the President to withdraw the public lands from entry. I sat beside him in the Senate when he delivered that splendid address. I wish that the entire Nation could have heard it. He was physically frail and he spoke with the greatest exertion. But his mind was as bright and his love of the West was so great that he was thoroughly aroused and indignant at what he believed was an outrage being perpetrated upon the rights of the West and the welfare of our people. The greatest triumphs of his life had been achieved in mining litigation. He was a friend of the prospectors and the miners and pioneers of our State, and when he felt that their rights were being ruthlessly trampled upon he would have belied his very nature had he remained silent, and in this, almost his last public utterance in this life, and only about a week before he was to leave the Senate Chamber forever, his eloquent and masterly voice was raised in behalf of the miners and the settlers upon the public domain. In closing his address, he said:

The great men in this body who had been born upon the frontiers of the older States, men who had been the associates of those great men—of Lincoln, when he won his reputation as a rail splitter, an accomplishment which would lead to his being denounced if he lived to-day as a vandal, a destroyer of glorious forests—dealt with that subject, and they said a better fate is reserved for this West than the one to which you would condemn it. It is the theory and spirit of our law and our institutions that homes shall be founded, that the people shall own the land, and that the Government as speedily as it may shall discharge the trust which it holds, and out of multiplied growth and the development of the lands, in individual holdings, get a return which for no high price they might exact from its citizens would compensate.

I do not care what the pretext may be; I can not believe that the true, genuine American is going to forget or is going to condemn the spirit which when manifested in former times he has hailed as a splendid exhibition of true Americanism, simply because it is a little farther west just now, and its assertion may interfere with the fad or the fancy of some gentleman with more leisure than acquaintance with the wants and needs of the people.

Mr. President, it has been my belief often, when I have reflected deeply upon the grave problems with which we deal, that no man is fully qualified to know the measures, or the extent, and the penetration of these laws who has not at some time felt the touch of poverty and the hunger for a home, that home which some have not enjoyed, and that he must place himself as well as he may by sympathy—and thousands do it—in the position of his less-favored fellow citizens, less favored by the chance of fortune and of birth, but none the less favored by the opportunities which this Government of equal rights asserts.

Now, give to the West these rights, and a thousand times over they will repay the burden of the obligation, or the debt of gratitude, if that is what you choose to call it, which you have placed upon them, or a thousand times over they will regard in grateful performance every promise they have made and may make, and you shall be proudly boastful of your participation in the enactment of laws which have not hindered but have helped them in their helpful growth and in the universally distributed rewards of their development.

Mr. Speaker, our lives are guideposts to others in the journey along the pathway of life, and Senator HUGHES's whole life exemplified what may be accomplished by unswerving honesty and a heroic determination to make a success of whatever we undertake. Words are all too poor to express our grief at his untimely taking off. A great life has been prematurely snuffed out.

As a husband and father Senator HUGHES approached the domain of a perfect man. No friend, however intimate in professional or political life, could ever fully appreciate the charming domestic side of his nature unless he also saw him within his home and library. To his family and intimate friends his great attainments in public affairs and remarkable success in his profession were even overshadowed, or for the time being forgotten, in the broad catholic knowledge which he received from his library and which he constantly gave to his home and family. He was blessed with a noble wife, whom he adored; with three splendid sons and a charming daughter, in whom the ambitions of his life were worthily centered. To those, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, our heartfelt sympathy is extended. Though grieving over his loss we take comfort from the contemplation of his illustrious career, and chastened by the affliction now upon us may we strive to emulate his example and realize that the greatest tribute we can pay to his memory is to so live that our lives may in part resemble his; and when the grim reaper, who knoweth neither rank nor distinction, but comes to all the sons of man, shall beckon to us we may leave the world a little better for our having lived. For many years to come his devoted family and friends in Colorado will long

For the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

He died on the 11th day of January, 1911, at his home in the city of Denver, after a long and sad illness, and his mortal remains rest in a vault in the beautiful Fairmount Cemetery, in the Queen City of the mountain and plains, which he honored and loved so well. His death came as a personal bereavement to every citizen of our State, and at the time of his funeral the entire population throughout the length and breadth of that vast Commonwealth suspended business and stood with bowed and reverend heads and silently evinced their sadness over the loss of this splendid son. In the vigor of his manhood, in the noonday of his life, in the fullness of his intellectual powers, when best prepared by learning and experience to worthily serve his State and his country in that high office to which he had been so recently elevated, death has removed him from the field of this world's labor.

Upon the trestle board of hope he had long before traced the design of his own life's edifice—a structure which should be useful and true and fair and lofty. Patiently and faithfully had he builded until its fair proportions foreshadowed its future grandeur. And when it had reached that stage of completion from whence he could clearly discern the culmination of all his endeavors, the fruition of his life's ambition and his heart's fairest hopes, the stroke of death fell upon him and all his noble resolutions and lofty purposes were as a dream that is past.

To me the two most solemn and impressive poems I have ever known are Gray's *Elegy* and the *Psalm of Life*:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The character of such a man as Senator HUGHES is entitled to much more than a passing word. He was not only a credit to his constituents, he was an honor to the Nation, to his native and his adopted State, and the two universities that had honored him; and we do but honor ourselves by discharging the duty of paying an humble tribute to his memory, and it is fitting that our testimonials of esteem and affection should be spread upon the records of this distinguished body—

That, perhaps, another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

Mr. Speaker, I have presented but a very brief and imperfect outline of Senator HUGHES's life, characteristics, and wonderfully successful career. He was in reality a splendidly developed and really remarkable man. His thoughts were what have been called living rays of intelligent light. His mind was like a rare gem—many-sided and all of them bright. His death was inexpressibly pathetic. He has left his family and legions of friends, and his State, a great loss and an unspeakable sorrow,

but he has also left them the glorious legacy of a great record and a stainless name. He kept the faith; he fought a good fight; he nobly performed his duty to the last; he died in the service of his country. He had no fear of anything in this world or the next, and when the court of last resort issued its final summons to him he manfully bade farewell to his family and all earthly things and quietly journeyed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.

Our State and the entire West is better for his having lived. He loved Colorado, and he was ever to her an affectionate and dutiful son. I know of no rule for measuring human greatness. The standard changes with each age and generation. But it can be confidently said that when the future historian of our State shall write the faithful record of the men who made Colorado truly great the name of CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, Jr., profound scholar, lawyer, orator, and statesman, will shine with a brilliant luster among the State's greatest men.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Speaker, I was indeed gratified when you granted my motion designating these ceremonies upon the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. It is a legal holiday in our State, and the hearts and thoughts of 800,000 people in our mountain home are to-day reverently turned toward this House.

The eloquent reference to President Lincoln in the closing remarks of what was doomed to be the Senator's farewell speech in the United States Senate seems prophetically coincident, and brings forcibly to my mind the President's immortal address on the battlefield of Gettysburg; and I can not more fittingly close my humble tribute than in paraphrasing the words of the martyred President by saying: The world will little know nor long remember what we say here. But the State of Colorado will long remember what CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., did. It is for us, the living, to be here dedicated to the great task of taking up and carrying on the unfinished work which he and others have left, and, inspired by their illustrious example, prove ourselves worthy of the trust which this Nation has imposed in us.

And following Lincoln's letter of sympathy to the bereaved mother of five sons who had died gloriously on the field of battle, I will conclude by saying to the Senator's family: I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from your grief for a loss so overwhelming, but I can not refrain from tendering to you the consolation which may be found in the thanks of the State and the Nation, which he served so nobly. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of professional and public duty.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, again we are reminded that the ways of Providence are beyond human understanding, and that the divinity which shapes our lives and orders our ends moves in mysterious ways, whose aims and purposes may not be fathomed by our philosophy.

He whose virtues and public services we are met to commemorate, though he left behind him the record of a long, useful, and illustrious career, yet from the standpoint of human expectations had but entered upon the threshold of what promised to be his crowning opportunity of public service, and in his death, to the sorrow that attends the passing of the loved and honored, is added the deep and lasting regret which we must all feel in the loss of one unusually gifted and thoroughly prepared for, and wholly consecrated to, the public service.

CHARLES J. HUGHES was a forceful and virile representative of the best of American types. He inherited, through pioneer ancestry, the best traditions of the chivalry of the Old Dominion, of the high courage of pioneer Kentucky, to which his own experience added stalwart, wholesome views of life acquired in the grand old Commonwealth of Missouri, supplemented, enriched, and enlarged by the broadened horizon—physical, political, and social—of the splendid mountain Commonwealth which became his home. With such a heritage of ancestry, of experience, of opportunity, blessed with an energetic spirit and a powerful intellect, it was but natural that he in whose honor we are gathered to-day should become a leader among men, a master of his profession, a genius in getting at the very root and heart of every problem which confronted him, of every theme and subject that challenged his attention or presented itself for solution; of those things to which he gave his mind and heart—and they were many—he became the master, pur-

suing them unwearied and unsatisfied until he could rest in the consciousness of a thorough and complete understanding.

All times, every locality, have their special and peculiar dominating problems, and to the mighty problems peculiar to the intermountain West the future Senator steadfastly and persistently, declining to be turned aside by flattering offers of political preferment, addressed himself with all of his tireless energy and his powerful mentality, with the result that he became recognized as the leading authority of the region in which he lived in the important and intricate questions of mining and irrigation law. Then, and then only, did he consent to give his proven and matured talents to the public service.

In the death of CHARLES J. HUGHES the whole country has suffered a great and permanent loss, but the loss is and will be the more keenly felt in the intermountain West, for there his talents were best known, and because he was by location, inclination, and equipment peculiarly the champion of that portion of the country. Honored and beloved by its people, familiar and in sympathy with its problems, and equipped with every needful gift and talent, native and acquired, rendered him an intrepid and forceful champion and spokesman of the region from which he hailed.

And so I am constrained to repeat the thought uttered in the opening of my remarks, that the ways of Providence are beyond human understanding, else why should one so gifted, so equipped, so devoted, be halted on the very threshold of opportunity for wide and useful service; called from the helpful activities of an honorable ambition, but lately realized, to the shades and repose of death? We can not fathom or understand the decrees of Providence which call from service the bravest and the brightest and the best, but we can, from the lessons of their lives, renew our devotion to the cause of right which they served, to the end that we, too, may be prepared whenever the summons comes, and in the hope that we may deserve the honor and praise we gladly render to the memory of CHARLES J. HUGHES.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. RUCKER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to have known the deceased Senator longer than did any Member of this or of the distinguished body to which he belonged. At the round of the reaper which cut him down we were entering upon the second lap of a decade that would have rounded out a half century of acquaintanceship. He was studying law just across the Missouri River, at Richmond, when I was beginning its practice at Lexington, in the State for which the river was named; but a few years thence, as by fate and as the broad channel of the greatest of rivers separated our homes in the beginning, and though we came together in the close relationship of attorneys at the same bar, we were, however, separated on every occasion by being opposing counsel in nearly all the great mining controversies of our State. These conflicts were mighty, as well as many; they and their echoes ran over a period of 30 years. Yes; I knew him well. I estimated him as highly for his transcendent ability as I feared his power and admired his personality.

That great river, the Missouri, is known as the slimiest, muddiest, and most unattractive of all our great streams. The controversies which put us on opposite sides of the table in court, as often the case, often resulted in much competition, exhibition of impatience, ugly moods, riled feelings, and intemperate words, but, unlike the waters of the "Great Muddy" that never become clear, no sooner than the threshold of the scene of such conflict was passed than between us it was again "Charley" with me and "Ad" with him, just as it had ever been. We would, arm in arm, possibly proceed to some near-by restaurant or to our offices or homes and, instead of a discussion of the case on trial, recurrence would be had to some incident common to both our memories in the early days, which would bring laughter to our lips and joy to both our hearts.

Mr. Speaker, others will, in this as did others in the Chamber at the other end of this Capitol yesterday, dwell upon his colossal intellect, his indomitable courage, his power as an orator, his matchless and marvelous ability as a lawyer and statesman, but I prefer to talk about and remember him as I believe he would have me. He would not have me indulge in fulsome praise, but rather to tell of him as a comrade, confidant, and friend. He was utterly and equally indifferent to praise and adverse criticism, unless the latter approached, in his judgment, the question of honor, of and concerning which he was jealous to a fault.

This trait in his character and his high ideals of patriotism can not be better illustrated than by referring to an incident

occurring in the Senate Chamber just after his entrance there, which will fairly illustrate his power of oratory as well.

Under a misapprehension of the purport of some remarks made by a brother Senator, he said:

I wish to admonish him here and now that, much as he looms up on the horizon of debate in the Senate, he is no inch taller than I when it comes to the avowal of principles and the right to speak and be heard unchallenged, uncriticized, and undominated by any influence save my own judgment and my own political conscience.

These utterances, delivered in a voice modulated to the exactness of filling that Chamber, with nothing over, was an electric shock as unexpected by his colleagues as to him were the congratulations which they showered upon him.

It may be asked why, endowed as he was, he had never held a political position before his election to the Senate. I am peculiarly qualified to answer such a suggestion. There was never a State election in the last 25 years that he could not have been the standard bearer of his party. Likewise, it is true, he could have come to the Senate 12 years ago, or again six years ago, had he so desired, and his acceptance of the senatorship two years ago was brought about only by the pressure of his friends. His reticence, modesty, diffidence, or whatever you may call it, marked his own estimate of his strength and is in contrast with his peerless power when aroused to action. He was at once as docile as a child, courageous as a lion, and as merciful as human nature admitted.

Of all my acquaintances, I never knew one who was not more sensitive to a joke at his own expense—to illustrate: He made an argument in one of the historic cases arising in Colorado and spoke for 15 days. At the end of the fifteenth day his client presented him with a superb gem for a stick pin costing \$15,000. He seldom wore it; but whenever I caught him in company with others, pointing to the stick pin he was wearing, I would say, "By the way, Charley, is that the \$15,000 pin given you by Mr. Moffit on the fifteenth day of that speech of yours to get you to stop talking?" With a hearty laugh he would proceed to turn the tables on me, to my vanquishment and discomfort.

The evenings we spent together at our hotel, where we occupied adjoining rooms last session, will always be recalled in memory for the enjoyment and profit brought me. We can do nothing further for him; but may his bereaved family and legion of friends feel and know that—

Death is dawn,
The waking from a weary night
Of fevers unto truth and light.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado resumed the chair.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, had CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., late a Senator from the State of Colorado, lived the allotted span, he would have written upon the scrolls of Congress a record eulogistic and enduring far beyond my gift of words. I do not know what we would have said of him as finis to the record which he was scarcely permitted to open ere it was closed, but the ever-recurring thought that strikes in me the strongest and deepest chord of feeling is that the passing of this man, at the time and in the circumstances, was a tragedy. His was not the sunset at the evening; it was an eclipse at the zenith. His was not the gleaming of the reaper when the o'er-ripe grain bends to kiss the sickle; it was the blasting of a field in bloom and rich with the promise of a bursting harvest. He had but stepped upon the stage, and the first lines from his eloquent lips were still music in the ears of an enraptured audience, when the lights darkened, the curtain fell, and only the sweep of a wing was heard upon the air.

Limited, indeed, is the number from out the millions who may attain that exalted station, and some there be who come through great riches, and some there be who come through eminence in unkindred fields, and some there be tossed up here and there in the ever-clashing tides of political life, where heavier men sink; but he came to his own place, with every qualification upon his credentials to mark him a statesman, a Senator of Senators.

My contribution to these memorial services shall be an appreciation, rather than a biography; an index of the distinguishing attributes of the man rather than a catalogue of things common—and in equal degree—to all men; as that: On this day he was born; on that, married; on another, died. Thus we may come at some just estimate of him, some accounting for his sudden transition from the obscurity of private life to leadership in the United States Senate. By many ways he might have come at the opportunity, but in only one way, that of utter fitness, could he have measured up to its full possibilities.

To say that Mr. HUGHES was the premier of the Rocky Mountain bar is to say that he was a great lawyer, and it was said

of him by a distinguished adversary before the Supreme Court of the United States that he was the greatest mining lawyer in the world. And he was equally strong in every branch of his case. He had as clients the mining princes, the empire builders, the conquerors of the West. In many of their vast enterprises he was the legal pathfinder, whose explorations are an imperishable part of the jurisprudence of the West. But, best of all, and as throwing a flood light upon his human side, he was the son of an able lawyer and his partner and companion; he was the father of able lawyers and their partner and companion. Men from the humbler walks, and many such he numbered among his warmest friends, have expressed surprise that a lawyer whose clientage was a roll call of the big men of the West, and who was himself a man of large affairs, found his chief pleasure in just sitting down and talking to them; in letting the outer office wait upon an hour of story telling and reminiscence and of intimate companionship. Let them read the explanation in the above brief mention of his family ties.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., was endowed with a mind that entered him in the race of life abreast of the fleetest, and which, given character, assured endurance to every goal. His was a brain of exceptional power and capacity, and his mental processes were lucid, logical, and exact, cutting true as a diamond, leaving neither chip nor flaw. With him thinking was so nearly an exact science that he stripped the issue consecutively and in all its aspects from premise to conclusion. To borrow a mechanical phrase, his mind was singularly true, but with a breadth of vision which enabled him to see the situation as a whole and in all its parts and relations, as a general might see, from an eminence, the true proportions of the battle and all his forces in action. I believe it can be truthfully said of Mr. HUGHES that no opponent ever hoped to win from him by defect in his plans or failure in their execution.

The logic of his thought was complemented by a felicity of expression which gave the impression of utmost ease. Slurring or inexact terms were never the vehicle of his thought, and the facility with which he unfailingly fitted the word to the idea marked him as a master of diction. The very simplicity of his style robbed it of the appearance of laborious effort, and made the observer feel that he, too, bore within him the powers of great accomplishment, similarly as one is impressed by the movements of perfect physical performance.

This master mind had as handmaiden a marvelous memory. Often, for a moment, have I divided attention to his narrative with speculation that a brain so charged with events should be such a storehouse of incidents. Once during a stormy factional State convention, and after the leaders in the struggle had spoken, he was called from his private affairs to appear and speak to the issue. Such a call under such conditions seemed impossible of creditable response, but the man appeared and reviewed, in order, the history of the warring factions, which in many essentials had been forgotten, at least for the moment, by the very men who had part in them. Never himself a candidate for office until he was elected to the Senate a brief two years ago, he could have written from memory the political history of Colorado. And its legal history. And its general history. And a wealth of anecdote of the men who made all these histories.

And this leads naturally to the most unusual side of this many-sided man. It leads to the reason why a man who had never held office, had never been officially concerned in public affairs, either State or national, could step into the Senate of the United States and at the first essay take rank with the leaders in that great forum. Mr. HUGHES had a grasp of political issues and a forte for public affairs rarely found in a lawyer of such ability, so closely devoted to his profession. Often great lawyers, after rising to professional eminence, enter the Senate only to find themselves junior in legislative capacity and influence to lesser men.

But Mr. HUGHES possessed a variety of interest, fed by his omnivorous mind with a range of information, which kept him fully abreast of every public question. He knew labor and capital; he knew law and politics; he knew men and things as do few lawyers cloistered with their books and briefs. For 30 years he made them all a part of his daily routine, and amid them all he worked as a giant building a world about himself, yet always with vision fixed firmly but modestly upon the high goal of his life's ambition and the crowning scene-to-be of his life's activities.

This is the reason that Mr. HUGHES, at his first session in the Senate, could deliver a speech showing conclusively that no income-tax statute can be devised by Congress which will meet the objections of the Supreme Court of the United States in its last decision upon that great question, and that only by a re-

versal of that decision or by constitutional amendment can that great issue ever be affirmatively settled.

This is the reason he could deliver a speech on conservation, which is a textbook on the rights of the State to the care and administration of its natural resources.

This is the reason he could discuss with seasoned Senate students the problems of interstate commerce, an issue second neither to trusts nor tariff.

This is the reason he could break a lance with the most skilled swordsman in debate and be hailed at his first adventure in the lists as another Richmond in the forensic field.

Having said this much of him one might conclude that this makes the full measure of a most able man, but his chief characteristic would be left unsaid. If genius be a capacity for hard work, then, indeed, was Mr. HUGHES a genius. His adversary was beaten at the outset, for soon the night and rest came and in the morning his works were taken. Others, tiring, might lay aside their tools and rest or play, but he, with ceaseless energy, toiled on and on and on. And this was his great fault. He wrought mightily, working his life fiber into the weave, and fell exhausted upon the loom while yet the pattern in the weaver's mind was but hinting its true proportions.

And this is the pathos of his untimely passing. He entered his first big case at the foot of the list of counsel and emerged at the head. He would have been no more content with a minor rôle in the United States Senate. He had the ambition and the ability to win its loftiest honors. He came to the Senate with an equipment that made him at once the peer of its ablest men, and his recognition was instant. He came from a great new section of the Republic, presenting great new problems for solution, bringing with him full knowledge of all the conditions involved, to make him an invaluable factor in their working out—in itself a vast field for statesmanship; yet had already given earnest that he was a thinker in national terms, with ready grasp of the older problems of the older sections. His loss, therefore, is not sectional but national.

A great lawyer, an eloquent orator, a skilled debater, a clear thinker, an avid student, a tireless worker, a man whose experience ran as a river through the birth and growth of a new civilization; such was Colorado's gifted son; such the endowment he brought to the seats of the fathers; such the grievous measure of our loss.

Death takes us by surprise,
And stays our hurrying feet;
The great design unfinished lies,
Our lives are incomplete.

[Mr. CLAYTON addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, Missouri was settled principally by Virginians, Kentuckians, North Carolinians, and Tennesseans, together with a sprinkling of the elite from every State in the Union and from every civilized country in the world. The Missourians, in turn, have been the chief factor in the settlement and building up of the States and Territories to the westward, even to the golden shores of the Pacific.

The great influence of Missouri in the affairs of the newer States of the far West is evidenced by the fact that during the last two years the governor of Colorado, Hon. John F. Shafroth; one of her two United States Senators, Hon. CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, and two of her three Representatives in Congress, Hon. JOHN A. MARTIN and Hon. A. W. RUCKER, have been Missourians. In addition to them, Judge S. Harris White, of the Colorado supreme court, and Hon. Robert E. Lewis, of the United States district court of Colorado, are also Missourians.

If Virginia is justly entitled to be called "The Mother of Presidents," Missouri is as justly entitled to the sobriquet of "The Mother of States and Statesmen."

Within the last few weeks two Missourians have died while holding seats in the Senate of the United States, though neither of them represented Missouri in that august body—STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS, of West Virginia, and CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, of Colorado. Consequently Missouri mourns with the Centennial State in the loss of her distinguished son. The Hugheses were among the pioneers in both Missouri and Colorado, and stood high in both those magnificent Commonwealths. They were and are capable, honest, industrious, thrifty, and patriotic men and women, discharging with ability, courage, and fidelity the onerous and important duties of American citizenship in every station in which they have found themselves in peace or in war.

When elected to the Senate Mr. HUGHES enjoyed a very high standing at the bar of Colorado, which from the beginning has been celebrated for the capacity, brilliancy, learning, and elo-

quence of its members. His practice was exceedingly lucrative. Colorado presents as rich and varied a field for the lawyer as does any other State in the Union. While ranking high as a general practitioner, Senator HUGHES became a specialist in mining and irrigation litigation. In these he laid the foundation of both fame and fortune.

He was a Democrat and a vigorous partisan always. During his whole life he took an interest in politics as every citizen owes it to his country to do. He was a candidate for presidential elector in 1888, 1900, and 1904, being elected in 1900 and defeated in 1888 and 1904. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1904 and 1908. In 1904 and 1906 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for governor, which he declined. He was unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Colorado in convention assembled in 1908 as the successor to the venerable Henry M. Teller in the Senate of the United States, to which body he was duly elected by the legislature in January, 1909, receiving every Democratic vote, and was sworn in as a Member of the House of the conscript fathers March 4, 1909. A consideration of the nominations which he accepted and those which he declined leads one not very familiar with his mental processes to conclude that he really had little desire for public office, and was a candidate sometimes from a sense of duty or party fealty when he knew the chances were against his election.

When elected to the Senate he relinquished a law practice worth many times the salary of a Senator, which more than anything else perhaps demonstrates his patriotic purpose. It is a commendable act, somewhat too rare in this country, when a man successful at the bar or in some other wholesome field of human endeavor, having amassed a competency, is willing to give over money-making in order to serve his country, which is worthy of the best service of all her sons, from the poorest to the richest, from the lowest to the highest.

Senator HUGHES paid little attention to the rule, now honored more in the breach than in the observance, that new Senators, like children, should be seen and not heard. He chose the better part, the more sensible part, and dipped into the debates whenever he thought proper; and it is simple truth to say that he held his own with the best of his fellows. No one seemed to deem his early participation in debate as improper, for he brought with him to the Capitol the reputation of being one of the ripest lawyers and most successful advocates in the trans-Mississippi region. So from the very first he held a commanding position in the Senate and had the ear of the country.

Upon his entrance into the Senate he was 56 years of age, right in the prime of his powers and apparently destined for a long and splendid career. The high hopes of himself and his friends were blasted by his early and untimely death, which is a real loss to his State and to the country. The unusual success which he achieved in his two years of service in the Senate will forever remain as proof of what he might have accomplished had his senatorial career been prolonged through many years.

Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, as is well known the late Senator CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., junior Senator from the State of Colorado, was born in Missouri. The county in which he was born and the county in which he was raised are both in my congressional district, and for many years as judge of the seventh judicial circuit of Missouri I held court in Kingston, the county seat of Caldwell County, where he was born, and in Richmond, the county seat of Ray County, where he grew to manhood and lived until he went to the city of Denver, in Colorado, where he resided up to the time of his death. My acquaintance with Senator HUGHES was not very intimate. I never met him more than once or twice prior to his removal to Denver, and it was on those occasions in Richmond, Mo. The fact that he was raised in the fine old town of Richmond, and that my wife was born there, and he and my wife were of kin, and that their parents and kindred were among the old residents in Richmond and Ray Counties, drew me to him and caused me to watch his career with more than ordinary interest. I feel that I would fail in a duty to the splendid constituency I have the honor to represent in this distinguished body if I did not say a word by way of tribute to the memory of one of their most distinguished sons.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., was born in Kingston, Mo., on the 16th day of February, 1853. He was the son of the late Judge Charles J. Hughes, who was for many years judge of the probate and county courts of Ray County. His mother, Mrs. Serena Hughes, is still living, and her home is in Richmond, Mo. Senator HUGHES's father, with his family, removed from Kingston to Richmond in 1863. He graduated from Richmond

College in 1872, and from the law department of the Missouri State University in 1873, and was enrolled as an attorney and counselor at law in the circuit court of Ray County September 6, 1873, Hon. Philander Lucas being judge of the court; James L. Farris, prosecuting attorney; John C. Brown, sheriff; and John H. Harmony, clerk. James W. Ganner, now a prominent lawyer in Kansas City, and James Lane Allen, the author, were college friends of Senator HUGHES.

The Richmond bar at that time was composed of many lawyers of great learning and ability in their profession. Gen. A. W. Donophan, Missouri's hero of the Mexican War, and a distinguished soldier, lawyer, and statesman; Judge George W. Dunn, for a great many years circuit judge and greatly beloved by the people; C. T. Garner, sr., for a generation one of the leaders, if not the leader, of the Richmond bar; James L. Farris, sr., a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, and a member of the General Assembly of Missouri for several terms, and regarded as one of the ablest lawyers and most brilliant advocates at the bar in Missouri; John W. Shotwell, David P. Witmer, William A. Donaldson, Joseph E. Black, sr., and James W. Black, sr., both of whom were men of great legal learning; Nathaniel Bannister, Elijah G. Esteb, Andrew J. Riffe, Charles J. Hughes, sr., father of Senator HUGHES, and James W. Ganner, now and for many years past one of the prominent lawyers of Kansas City, Mo., were all members of the Richmond bar, and most of them in the actual practice of their profession, and the outlook for a young and aspiring lawyer in a community where the older members of the profession were so firmly entrenched in the confidence and esteem of the people was not at all inviting.

Senator HUGHES married Miss Lucy L. Menefee, one of Richmond's fairest daughters, September 1, 1874, and his wife and four children survive him.

Through Thomas N. Lovelock and James L. Farris, jr., both now and for many years leading members of the Richmond bar, as well as the Conservator and Missourian, published in that city, I have gathered a few of the facts relating to the life of Senator HUGHES while he was a resident of Richmond.

Mr. Farris says of him:

My first recollection of Senator HUGHES dates from about 1875. He was then professor of mathematics and science in the public schools of Richmond, where he had been a teacher for some time and where he continued to teach until 1878. The last two years he taught here I recited some lessons to him. He was earnest and zealous in his work; he had charge of our debating society and was tireless in our behalf.

In June, 1878, part of Ray County was swept by a terrible cyclone. It plowed its way through the town of Richmond, destroying much property, several people were killed and many injured. Mr. Farris says:

On that day Mr. HUGHES, his wife, and their children were on their way to Camden, 6 miles distant from Richmond, and were overtaken by the cyclone, the most terrible that ever passed over the county.

He suffered a broken leg. I arrived on the scene a few minutes after the storm passed and was struck by his manly bearing and stoic attitude. He and his company were splattered with mud, his leg broken, and the bone exposed. The vehicle torn to pieces and scattered about, one of the mules killed, the other badly crippled. Almost miraculously his family had escaped injury. He was suffering intensely. A party rode up hurriedly and handed him a bottle of whisky with request for him to drink to deaden the pain, but he quietly remarked, "Throw it away."

While he was on crutches he made the race for prosecuting attorney for Ray County against James W. Garner and was beaten by a few votes.

Soon afterwards Senator HUGHES moved to Denver and formed a partnership with Gen. Bela Hughes. In Richmond his life was pure and marked by indefatigable energy.

He loved books and was a great student. As a teacher, Mr. Farris says of him:

At school he was as exacting of his relative's children and the children of the directors as of the humblest. He knew nor showed any favoritism.

His exactions, however, were neither capricious nor foolish, but inspired by an exalted purpose to get the best out of his pupils that was in them. His reputation as a school-teacher in our community was that of an "Abelard," whose name, I believe, stands for all scholastic graces.

Senator HUGHES did not practice law in Richmond long, and his practice was limited, but through the period intervening between his admission to the bar in 1873 and his removal to Denver in 1879 he was laying the foundation broad and deep for that splendid success at the bar which then began and steadily increased throughout his career at the Denver bar.

His career since going to Colorado will be eloquently portrayed by his distinguished colleagues from that State in this body and in the Senate, while his brief but brilliant career in the Senate of the United States will, no doubt, receive that mead of high praise which it merits from his colleagues in that body.

It is with the deepest satisfaction and pride that Senator HUGHES's relatives and friends in Missouri noted such encomiums on the life and character of Senator HUGHES as were

pronounced by distinguished citizens of Denver and published in the Denver press on the morning following his death.

Gov. Shafroth, a former Missourian, paid him the following eloquent tribute:

He was one of the strongest men mentally we have ever had in Colorado. He was especially well equipped for legislative work in the United States Senate because of the long training he had had in the study of laws and their interpretation.

Senator HUGHES was, in my judgment, the strongest lawyer in the State of Colorado. I had watched him try cases and had found in him a persistence in forcing his points and in clearly arguing the same that indicated great depth of learning and a knowledge of elementary principles so valuable to a lawyer in the trial of cases.

None ever has even suggested that Senator HUGHES was not the soul of honor in the trial of cases and in all his relations in life. Had he lived he would have been one of the strongest and ablest Senators in the United States Senate.

Former Gov. Alva Adams said of him:

It is a calamity to the State of Colorado. Senator HUGHES was one of the greatest lawyers the State has ever produced and he was a statesman of the highest rank.

His death is an occasion for public mourning. Senator HUGHES was a highly educated, polished statesman, who was a credit to the great Commonwealth which he represented in the United States Senate.

Senator W. H. Adams, president pro tempore of the State senate, said:

The death of Senator HUGHES is a serious loss to Democracy in this State and a great blow to every citizen of Colorado. He was one of the ablest of a long line of distinguished men who have represented Colorado in the upper hall of Congress. Senator HUGHES was a man of brains. He was capable wherever placed. As a lawyer he had no superior in Colorado and as a statesman he showed his ability during his brief career in Washington. He was a tireless worker and a man deeply interested in the welfare of this State. His death marks the passing of a truly great man.

George McLachlan, speaker of the house of representatives, said:

Senator HUGHES was a man of whom this State justly was proud. Colorado has sent many able men to the United States Senate, but none abler than he. He was a lawyer of the greatest ability. Colorado will mourn him, and his name will be written on the pages of the history of the State's development.

Cassius F. Clay, chairman of the Republican county central committee, said:

I knew Senator HUGHES very well; his death is an immense loss. His remarkable ability and personality was destined to make him one of the most prominent political figures in the Democratic Party. He was a hard worker, aggressive, and wrapped up in his profession. He never aspired to any political office until the senatorship arose. He already had a name for himself by his able work in the senate.

Chief Justice John Campbell, of the supreme court of Colorado, was informed of the death of Senator HUGHES a few minutes before he left the statehouse for his home. He was a close personal friend of the Senator, and the news of his death was a distinct shock. He said:

I knew, as did everyone else, that the Senator was very low, but I did not dream that his condition was so critical. I can not adequately express the grief that I feel. The loss of Senator HUGHES to Colorado, as well as the Nation, will be keenly felt. Senator HUGHES was one of the ablest lawyers that I ever have known. He was a man who, had he lived, would have been a leader in the Senate. His death will be felt nation-wide.

Dr. F. L. Bartlett, president of the chamber of commerce, said:

We have called a meeting of the board of directors for 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to take formal action on the death of Senator HUGHES. We all feel badly over his death. He was a good man and one of ability. He always had the best interests of Colorado at heart. It will be difficult to find anyone who was as loyal to the best interests of the State.

Thomas Keeley, vice president of the First National Bank, said:

We are all deeply grieved to hear of Senator HUGHES's death. We had hoped that rest and absence from cares might restore him to health and strength. Mr. HUGHES was one of the finest men I ever knew. He was a man of great will and brain power and one who always gave his individual attention to anything intrusted to his legal advice. He always had a pleasant word for everyone and it was a pleasure to visit his office. Intellectually, I think he was one of the biggest men we ever had in this community. He could see through a case clearer and quicker than most business men and always exercised good judgment. We have always been very close to him, and mourn his loss more than any other institution or individuals in the city, excepting his own family. I consider his death a great blow to the growth and future development of the city. It will be a long time before we can get another to take his place.

United States District Attorney Thomas Ward, jr., said:

I had known Senator HUGHES since 1883. His family and mine were Missourians and acquainted long before coming to Colorado. I regarded him as the best lawyer in the State. He was a great lawyer in every respect, the ideal citizen, just and lovable, and his loss to Colorado is incalculable.

I firmly believe that he was destined to shine as one of the Nation's foremost statesmen, and had he lived there is no limit to his achievements along the lines of constitutional statesmanship. His loss is more than local—it is national.

Mayor Speer, of Denver, said of him:

The death of Senator HUGHES is a serious loss not only to Colorado but to the Nation. He was possessed of a remarkable mind and of the loftiest integrity. He had just entered upon a career in the United States Senate, during which, even the brief time he had served, he

had won the admiration and respect of the Nation and had aroused the greatest pride of his constituency. The Nation has lost a Senator in Congress and our State a citizen whose place can not be filled.

Many more testimonials from men in all the walks of life, from the President of the United States to the humblest citizen, might be added to these showing the high esteem in which Senator HUGHES was held by his fellow countrymen. Other men gifted and capable, and who have had the better opportunity to form a just estimate of his talents and ability, will no doubt do full justice to his memory.

It is a matter of profound regret that he should be cut down at the time when just entering on a career of the largest usefulness to his State and to the Nation. But his untimely death is only another of the inscrutable tragedies of this life.

Though dead, yet we believe he has entered upon a higher life that those noble qualities of mind and heart wrought out by long years of labor and pain and struggle here have fitted him for the companionship of that illustrious company whose pure lives and great achievements have adorned the pages of history.

Said Victor Hugo, in answer to the question, "Shall we live again?"

I feel in myself the future life. I am a forest once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with unknown worlds.

You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fall?

Winter is on my head but eternal spring is in my heart. I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets, and roses as at 20 years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale and it is history.

For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, and song; I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like many others, "I have finished my day's work." But I can not say I have finished my life. My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley, it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight, it opens on the dawn.

May we not cherish the hope that CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., having fully met and discharged the duties and obligations of this life, whether as son, husband, parent, friend, citizen, patriot, or statesman, only finished his day's work here on Wednesday, January 11, 1911, and that his day's work began again the next morning in another world, freed from the limitations and disappointments and sorrows of this life.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is not for me to go into the history of Senator HUGHES and his public service; neither shall I enter into any detailed analysis of his talents or characteristics. These subjects are properly left to the Representatives of those States, one of which was honored by giving him birth and the other of which was honored by granting him his commission to the Senate. I shall content myself with a few words in reference to him as a lawyer as I saw him and as my personal friend.

I first met him about 10 years ago, when we were arrayed in a professional capacity on opposite sides in the court room. We sat on opposite sides of the trial table in the aggregate for about six months during a period of about nine years. I saw him in action and learned how great a lawyer he was. Always courteous, but incisive, almost matchless in clearness of perception and powers of analysis, with tremendous industry and wonderful memory, I have never met another so formidable adversary. His mind seemed to photograph every word of the evidence in a long trial, and woe betide that witness who in the course of years varied his testimony by a hair's breadth! He was a masterly cross-examiner, and as all such must be a great judge of human nature.

The great West is proud of many of its lawyers, and deems them fit to contend with the best lawyers of the older and more cultured East; and this man had no superior in his profession, and few, if any, equals in all the lands beyond the Mississippi.

Reference has been made this afternoon to the fact that by his profession he had acquired wealth, and it seems to me proper to suggest at this time that the fact that a candidate for public office is possessed of wealth is no objection to his selection provided he would be selected if he were not wealthy.

The only criticism that is just is when, as in many instances, a man of wealth is chosen to a great public office who would not be considered for that office if it were not for his wealth.

Senator HUGHES was too industrious. I sometimes think that the human family is made up almost wholly of those who work too much and of those who refuse to work enough. Almost none are wise enough to work as they should. Senator HUGHES undoubtedly worked too much and thereby brought on his untimely death.

He was affable, genial, generous, dignified, and self-contained. He was a good and loyal friend. During all the past 10 years he was my friend, and it was with deep regret I heard of his serious illness, and with sincere sorrow that I learned of his untimely death.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be given five legislative days in which to print remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and services of Senator HUGHES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolutions adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the deceased Senator and Representative, the House stands adjourned until to-morrow.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, February 13, at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 13, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

REFRIGERATING PLANT IN CAPITOL BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, transmitting, pursuant to law, certain information relative to the plan and specifications and estimate of cost for a refrigerating plant in the Capitol Building and in the Senate and House Office Buildings, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124) reaffirming the boundary line between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 31596) making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32473) for the relief of the sufferers from famine in China; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HULL of Iowa, Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, and Mr. HAY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 7252) granting an annuity to John R. Kissinger.

The message further transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House on the life and public services of Hon. CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, Jr., late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House on the life and public services of Hon. CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Alfred Childers;

S. 9566. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pocatello National Forest;

S. 10348. An act to convey to the city of Fort Smith, Ark., a portion of the national cemetery reservation in said city;

S. 10594. An act to authorize S. G. Guerrier, of Atchison, Kans., to construct a bridge across the Missouri River near the city of Atchison, Kans.;

S. 10595. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;